The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1877,

WASHINGTON.

Additional Particulars of the DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE Republican Senatorial Consultation. TRIBUNE BUILDING

VOLUME XXXII.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

TORENT

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Pancy Cassimeres. \$25 Fancy Cassimeres. 30 Fine Eng. Suitings. 35 Fine Eng. Suitings. 40 J.B.HALL&CO., Tailors. 180 Degrace.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ES.—Owing to removal to California I am closing out my stock of Watches and Jeweiry at less than one-half the usual prices at retail. JOHN G. ASHLE-MAN, 136 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

COUNTY ORDERS

And City Vouchers Bought By

Plain, Gold and Nickel trinmed, and SLATE BANTELS.

PROBASCO & RUMNEY 2652 STATE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing the State

with Paper.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin until Dec. 8, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing and delivering at the Capitol in Madison, free of all charges, on or before Jam. 3, 1878, the paper hereinafter described for the use of said State, and which is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Chapter. The Sec. 3 of said law divides the paper into two classes, which must be bid for separately. The first class consists of what is commonly called "print" and "book" paper. The second class consists of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State. All paper must be clear and uniform in color.

1,200 reams book paper, 25x38 inches, weighing not less than 50 pounds per ream.
40 reams print yaper, 25x38 inches, weighing notless than 40 pounds per ream.

200 reams double flat-cap, 17x28, weighing 28 pounds

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond sailfactory to the Commissioners of Public Friating, executed in due form by the bidder, in the penal sum of
two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with two good and
sufficient surveites, who shall justify more conthey are each worch shall justify more one of the penal surveites, who shall justify more one overthey are each worch and property exempt from execution, conditioned for the fasthful performance of hiscontract, and in compliance with the terms of the bid.
In case the same is accepted by the Commissioners of
Public Printing, and for the payment as liquidated
damages by such bidder to the State, of any excess of
cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State
may be obliged to pay for such paper, by reason of the
failure of such bidder to complete his contract. Said
bond shall be null and void if no contract be awarded
him, otherwise to remain in full force until the terms
of the bids are all complied with. No bid unaccompanied by such bond will be considered.

The bond should be substantially in the following
form:

FORM OF BOND.

nied by such bond will be considered.

The bond should be substantially in the following form:

Know all men by these presents, that we, as principal, and and as as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Wisconsin in the penal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand dollars is wrid money of the beneal sum of two thousand sum of the beneal sum

The attention of bidders is respectfully called to Chapter 230, laws of 1874, the provisions of which will govera the purchase and delivery of the paper. Copies of
the law will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State. Every ream of paper delivered to the
Commissioners of Public Printing will be carefully examined as to the size, quality, and weight, and will be
required to be of full weight, excusve of scrappers, for
thick arrappers no allocance will be made.

On the 8th day of December, 1877, at 10 o'clock a.
m. of raid day, the bids will be publicly opened, and
the contract awarded for each class of oaper to the lowest hidder thereof, as soon as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of the law hereinbefore referred.

Date at Medicon this 9th day of November, 1877.

Dated at Madison this 9th day of November, 1877.

PETER DOYLE, Secretary of State,
PEREN BUSINESS SAME TRANSPORT.

A. SCOTT SLOAN, Atty General,
Commissioners of Public Printing.

3. For the brick work, including excevations and drains complete.

4. For the carbonized fron, chrome steel, and cast-fron work, complete.

5. For the carpenter work, complete.

6. For the galvanized-fron work.

7. For the fron roof on jaller's residence.

8. For the state-roof on jaller's residence.

9. For the painting and giazing, complete.

10. For the painting and giazing, complete.

11. For the painting and sentiating apparatus.

Plans, specifications, and detail drawings may be seen at the office of the architect on and after November 26, 1877.

Ali olds for the work complete, or any part thereof.

ber 20, 1877.
Ai olds for the work complete, or any part thereof, must be fined in the ordice of the County Clerk on orbetore, the 4th day of Becember, 1877, at 12 o'clock in, which show will be presented to the Board of Supervisors or bangamon County. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids received.

By order of committee.

GEORGE H. HELMLE, Architect and Superintendent,

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Did the Heft of the Talking.

The Rest of the Potent, Grave, and Reverend Kickers Auxfously Silent.

Canada
Fur Manufac
Turing Co.,

Madison and Frankin-sta., Chicago.

Madison to the leading lades of the city.

BEAR & BUCHER. Mr. Edmunds Scolded Them Soundly for Tattling About the First Cancus.

The Caucus Delivered a Verdict that "The President Is Bull-Headed."

Republican Senators Opposed to the Appointment of Democrats.

Democrats, Becoming Impatient, Threaten the Adoption of Energetic Measures.

Sandford, the Dinner-Diplomat, Auxious to Have a Certain Cloth Removed.

KING CAUCUS.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The following details can be added to the report of the Republican caucus of yesterday. The caucus was called by the Committee which visited the President. Edmunds referred to the fact that the previous caucus had been very correctly reported in some of the lading newspapers. He showed a good deal of feeling upon this subject, referred to some of the prominent journalists by name, and denounced his associates for not having observed the obligations of secresy placed upon them. He thought it strange that Senators could not keep their counsels upon such an important occasion, and said that TATTLING

might prevent the accomplishment of the very objects they sought. Edmunds said that the ideas of the President were in fact more sugthan of the sober sense of a statesman. The President expected to capture as the result of his policy eight States in 1880 for the Republican dent said that there was an evident tendency on the part of the religious element in the Southern States to support the Administration policy, and he anticipated good results. The Methodist Church in the South. Edmunds said

THE NEXT POINT received with great cordiality by the old Whigs simmons case was alluded to and explained as has been described in the newspapers. The President proposed to select good men for office, and, if the Republicans did not furnish them, he would seek Democrats. Edmunds did not agree with the President that the appointment of Democrats was wise, and said that he would never sanction the appointment of any Democrat unless he would subscribe to a declaration, to be published in the newspapers of his State, that he accepted the Constitution of the United States as it now stands in letter and in spirit. The President

DID NOT REGARD THIS NECESSARY, as the oath of office covered it, and did not intend to appoint anybody who could not take that oath. Edmunds said the President as much as told the Committee that he should fol-low his own ideas upon that subject. Edmunds thought no satisfactory result had been reached by the consultation with the President. He regarded the President's position as substantially

one of defiance.

Hamlin stated that he had been led to the same conclusions.

Matthews said nothing.

Conkling contented himself with asking pointed questions.

The withdrawal of troops was not discussed. neither was the Louisiana question. The state-ment in these dispatches last night respecting Louisiana was based upon incorrect informa-

THE WHOLE DISCUSSION turned upon the accurate reports of caucus proceedings published in the newspapers and elsewhere, and the appointment of Democrats to office. This second caucus shows that the Republican Senators are practically united in opposition to the appointment of Democrats to office. Hear came nearer indicating a willingness that Democrats should be appointed than any other Senator. Christiancy even did not

care to go as far as that.

This declaration was brought out by a question put to him. Christiancy said he had al-ways hoped that the President would do better than his opponents desired.

TELLER, OF COLORADO,

who has never spoken in open Senate, made a speech which placed him in accord with most of his Republican colleagues. He said he believed there was danger in going too far with the enemies of the party, and did not approve of appointing persons to office whom Mr. Tilden would have given places if elected. Although he spoke strongly against the President's policy, he mentioned the President kindly, and is said to have shown no bitterness as a result of the unsatisfactory interview he has recently had with the President with respect to Colorado

appointments. There are many indications that the caucuses and the conference
HAVE DONE GOOD.

There is a better prospect of a complete understanding, and, while the President will not withdraw any names already sent in, it is not probable he will appoint any more Democrats if Republicans can be found. The President, upon taking leave of the Committee, is reported to have said that he hoped there would be no cause of complaint in the future. On the whole, there is no longer any possibility of organizing any opposition within the party to the Administration. The ultra opponents of the President's policy are not less determined the resident's policy are not less determined in their personal views, but the interchanges of opinion have shown that it will be impossible to unite the party in opposition to any single feature of the President's policy, and, as opposition within the party without complete unity would be weakness and folly, the attempt for the present will have to be absorbed.

An Administration Senator said to-day: "Un-less somebody is killed, or something happens, I do not intend to attend any more caucuses. This evidently indicates that the Administra tion Senators cannot be whipped into any orsult has been accomplished without the lifting of a finger on the part of the President. It is evident, however, from the caucus talk that some of the nominations will fall, among them

possibly that of

BATTER, OF TENNESSEE,

Dominated to be United States Judge. Baxter claimed to be United States Junge. Baxter claimed to have been a consistent man throughout. Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Committee, has had before him, however, Gov. Brown, and others, of Tennessee, who, it is represented, have presented documents to show that Baxter was not a consistent Union man or a Republican—that, in fact, he once offered a resolution to disfranchise all Republicans in

THE GREAT SENATORIAL GRIEVANCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The Senate

Republicans were in caucus again to-day for three hours. The purpose of the caucus was to hear and consider the report to be made by the Caucus Committee, which visited the President, and to determine what future action if any should be taken. Senator Anthony presided. The Committee making the report consisted of Senators Edmunds (Charman), Christiancy, Hamlin, Bruce, Don Cameron, Howe, and Kirkwood. One of the Administration Senators suggested that the Committee was chosen by Edmunds himself, and was composed of men who represented his views rather than the views of the different members of the caucus.
The Committee appear to have been less anti-Administration than was at first supposed. It is quite certain that Bruce, Christiancy, and Kirkwood, at the White-House, took a position MORE PRIENDLY TO THE ADMINISTRATION than had been expected, while Christiancy is pronounced for the President, and almost his

To-day the proceedings of the caucus are guarded with even more zealous secrecy than before. There was a desire on the part of some Senators to have the injunction o some Senators to have the injunction of secrecy removed, but as the action of today was incomplete, and as another caucus is to be beld early next week, for more definite action, the deliberations of today are still to be withheld from publicity. At least that was the determination of the caucus, but Senators are not entirely able to withheld the general features and it can be said with the general features, and it can be said with a reasonable degree of assurance that the follow-

ing outline represents
THE SUBSTANCE AND SPIRIT port was made technically, which denial may be true, but the conversation with the President was detailed, and for conven-ience the word report will be used. The report of the Committee showed that the meeting with the President was rather more tempestuous than has been represented. One of the principal subjects discussed between nominations to office. The discussion of this subject had a two-fold aspect. It related first to the appointment of Democrats to office; see ond, to the participation of Senators in appoint-

ond, to the participation of Senators in appointments, or to the right of Senators to suggest to the President

THE NAMES OF PERSONS

whom he shall send to the Senate for the different offices. It was not necessary for the Committee to state what they represented to the President, as they at least considered themselves the exponents of the former causes. least considered themselves the exponents of the former caucus, and represented its views. The majority of the members of the Committee represented themselves as very earnest in op-posing the appointment of Democrats to office under any circumstances, and were not less solicitous as to the right of Senators to have a share in the patronage. With respect to the Democrats, Hamlio, Don Cameron, Howe, and Redmunds were not dispussed to accomise in their Edmunds were not disposed to acquiesce in their appointment, believing that good Republicans could be found to fill the offices, but it is represented that Don Cameron was less persistent upon this subject than either Edmunds, Howe, or Hamlin. Christiancy, Bruce, and Kirkwood, it is stated, were not so persistent as to the politics of the incumbents of some of the offices in the South as they were that the officeholders should render the strictest fealty to the constitutional amendments, and all the legislation affecting the liberty of citizens.

zens.

As to the right to have a share in the patron

As to the right to have a share in the patronage, the Senators are reported to have been VERY PERSISTENT.

The spoils system seemed to be a central feature in this concealed contest between the Senate and the President. It was natural that upon this subject the former should have been tenacious. The President is understood to have replied to the caucus in substance this: That he will be ever ready to nuruish reasons for all nominations to office, both original nominations and those made in cases of suspension. The President has already ordered this done in the case of suspension, although one or two of the Cabinet officers at first were disposed to deny the right of the Senate to have information of this sort. The President also spoke at length of the constitutional rights and duties of THE EXECUTIVE AND SENATE, RESPECTIVELY.

President also spoke at length of the constitutional rights and duties of
THE ENECUTIVE AND SENATE, RESPECTIVELY,
and he believed it to be the constitutional and
bounden duty of the Senators to consider the
reasons which the President might make for appointments or removals. He seemed to regard the Senate as a sort of court, and the Senators as Judges, who were to pass
upon cases which the President alone,
had the constitutional power to originate.
He seemed to draw the line where the function
of the Senate begins and the function of the
Executive ends,—at the door of the Senate
Chamber when the Secretary of the President
has delivered to the Senate the nominations.
The President considered that it was not proper
for members of Congress to approach him on
the subject of appointments, or even to
subgest Persons of his statement he
wery hearly furnished the occasion for that
passage in the speech of one of
the Senators in the former caucus
who said that whenever he ventured to approach the President with regard to the "business of his district," as he called it, the President drew from a drawer the Cinetinnati platform,
his letter of acceptance, and sundry Civil-

dent drew from a drawer the Cincinnati platform, his letter of acceptance, and sundry Civil-

Service papers.

The President, according to the Committee, wants to go back to that passage in his inaugural which treated of the relation of Congressmen to patronage and the Executive, which at the very outset of the Administration excited so much antagonism on the part of the spoils-seckers.

The President stated that, while he could not consider that it was proper for Senators to approach him to solven patronage or to seek to be office-peddlers, it was a proper thing for them, when called uton by him to give information as to the qualifications of different persons in their sections for office, to furnish the information desired. In short, the President

DREW THE LINE SHARPLY

that a Senator from one State had no more right to consult with him about any given appointments than a Senator from another State, and that the only function of Senators in the matter of appointments was as judges after a case had been made up and presented to them. In the making of that case they could properly have no part. He considered that the soliciting of patronage, as understood by Senators, was

NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and was contrary to all good morals and sound-policy, and had a demoralizing influence on the public service.

In the matter of the appointment of Democrats to office in the South, the President said that he had nominated but few, and as to these, after the explanations which have already been given in these dispatches, the Senate could judge. What he had done he thought was done for the best interests of the colored people, and the localities where the officers were appointed.

The President's general statement as to his Southern policy was detailed in former dispatches about the Committee visit.

Possibly the reason why the Senators desire to keep their caucus discussions so secret is The President, according to the Committee,

that they prefer that the public should not understand that the spoils system

IS SO PROMINENT PRATURE

of the differences which they have so long concealed from the public.

The President in this interview, although animated at first, Yas good-tempered throughout, but is presented by the Committee as having been very firm; some of them said obstinate. What the leading members of the Committee thought of the report may be inferred from the announcement of one of them, that

THE SENATE WILL NOT BACK DOWN.

Senstor Edmunds submitted to the caucus the report of the Committee. Mr. Edmunds said that the President did not show proper respect to the Senate: that he scolded the Senate because they did not support his policy, and that the President thought if the Senate had given him cordial support instead of criticising his poincy the party would be stronger. Mr. Edmunds, in his talk to the caucus, expressed the opinion that Mr. Hayes' nead was turned; that he was vain; and that he was surrounded by a class of men who kept from him the true feeling of the country with regard to his policy.

Mr. Christiancy was the only Senator who STOOD BY THE PRISIDENT' and advocated his policy. No resolutions were passed. The general opinion of the caucus was that Hayes, as one of them put it, 'was bull-headed, and not willing to be appealed to by the Senate.' Nearly every Senator present spoke except Dawes. He said nothing, although in the former caucus he had been one of the most active in his outspoken support of the Administration. George Hoar said but little, and what he did say consisted chiefly of inquiries. Christiancy was

he did say consisted chiefly of inquiries. Christiancy was

THE ADVOCATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

he dweit at length men the policy of conciliation and its effects, and in reply to those who insisted that the South was becoming united against the North, he referred to a recent election in Mobile, where he claimed that the result of the bolt from the regular Democratic nominations and the election of an independent candidate showed that the policy was successful. To this a Southern Schator made answer that Christiancy was mistaken as to his facts, and that the circumstances to which he referred proved the contrary; that in point of fact it was the portion of Alabama Republicans known as the Spencer faction which united with the disaffected Democracy to elect an independent candidate, and that the result was an anti-Administration instead of an Administration victory.

It was made to appear in the caucus that the President is extremely anxious to conciliate

instead of an Administration victory.

It was made to appear in the caucus that the President is extremely anxious to conciliate

Two ELEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.—
first, the old Whig; second, the religious element; and that many of his appointments and his political movements are to be explained in view of that purpose. To this several replied that the old-line Whig idea was a hallucination; that there were me enough old Whigs to be counted. As to the religious element it was persistently maintained by different Senators that the old religions element at the South was always the most opposed to the Union, and the most strongly attached to slavery, and that it has since the War been one of
THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS
connected with resonstruction; that the religious people constantly represent the Bourron element in the South, and have been an obstacle in the way of reconciliation and progress. To this George Hoar, who is one of the strongest supporters of the Administration, is represented to have assented. The President was always kindly mentioned in caucus, but a great minority of the Senators.—all, in fact, is is said by some excepting Christiancy, were of the opinion that he is deceived.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

A CAUCUS TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The Demoratic Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow morning to consider the questions whether they should stand together and try to force action on the pending contested cases, and also upon the nominations which are still held in committees. There are a number of prominent Democrats of the Senate who declare that they are going into caucus to support a proposition to make a direct and vigorous fight in executive session in larger of discharging all committees from all consideration of nominations and con-

tests for seats. Those who will urge this course in caucus say they have reason to believe that in caucus say they have reason to believe that several Republicans will vote with them, QUITE ENOUGH TO CARRY THE PROPOSITION. It, however, is by no means certain that all the Democrats will sustain this, as it is in the face of the customs and traditions of the Senate in the treatment of its committees. If the proposed resolution should pass, the result would be the prompt confirmation of nearly all the reading reconstructions and traditions of the senate of the prompt confirmation of nearly all the reading reconstructions and the senate of pending nominations, and of all except those whose manifest unfitness has been developed, and there are not over two or three of this kind. The Democrats have agreed to support the nominations without asking the President in any case why he suspended those officers whose places he has filled.

SILVER.

SILV F.R.

RASTERN IMPORTUNITY AND WESTERN OPPORTUNITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Western men here are much concerned at the attempts that are being made by the broker lobby and capitalists of the Eastern States to induce the President to oppose the new Silver bill, or to defeat it if passed. It is perfectly well known by those who have had intimate relations with the President that, during the summer, he expressed himself in favor of the remonetization of silver in a general way, although he never tary Sherman, even, is represented to have intisilver a legal-tender to the limit of \$20, or pos sibly \$50. But now the bullionists are very pos-itive that, even if the bill should pass both Houses, the President would veto it.

THE EASTERN GOLD AND BOND LOBBY IS VERY ACTIVE.

Leading men or business deligations from the large cities are constantly here urging their views upon the President. Western Congressmen complain, while this is so, that the West, is without representation except in Congress. They have suggested that, when the regular session meets, there should be more co-operation on the part of the Western friends of the Silver bill, and that their interests should be represented here by influential men who may do something to counteract the efforts of the Eastern lobby, or, at least, to answer their arguments.

arguments.

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA,
will endeavor to induce the S-nate Finance
Committee to vote to report the Silver bill to
the Senate with the elimination of the freecoinage clause. He claims that he can secure a
two-thirds majority for the bill in that shape in
the Senate if he can ever get it to a vote. The the Senate if he can ever get it to a vote. The opponents of the bill are determined, however, to use every effort to defeat it in Committee. One of the Democratic Senators says he has twenty-five amendments which he proposes to present in Committee and debate them, and that it shall never leave the Committee if he can help it.

LOUISIANA. THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The statements of Gov. Kellogg and Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, covering the grounds upon which they base their claims to a seat in the Senate. will be submitted to the Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Wadleigh and Morrill. The Rellogg statement, in its opening, denies the constitutional right of the Senate to investigate the circumstances of the election of daly-qualified Senators, and is mainly devoted to a recital of the alleged violence in certain districts by which Democrats were returned elected instead of Republicans, who would have been chosen by an honest vote. Extracts from the reports of the

HOWE AND SHERMAN COMMITTEES are given, and the great bulk of the document are given, and the great bulk of the document is occupied with an endeavor to prove that a legal election in the five bulldozed parishes would have given Republican majorities. Kellogg says the Packard Government was lawrevolution, the change being accomplished by organized insurrection and flagrant violence. The transfer of authority from Packard to Nicholis was accomplished, he alleges, by means improper and illegal, though he maintains that his election to the Senate by a qualified Legislature was fully complete before the change in Governors. He claims, further, that all the acts of the Returning Board were fully justified by the facts.

by the facts.

JUDGE SPOFFORD'S ANSWER

alleges that the 'fackard Legislature, which elected Kellogg, was never a legally-organized body, and that, accepting Kellogg's own figures, it had no quorum on the day when he claims to have been elected. He also reviews and answers the charge of fraud in the five disputed parishes, asserting that no proof or examination of the facts required by the laws of the State had been made, and, in the matter of the Vernon Parish returns, charges criminal malfeasance on the part of the Returning Board. Both documents discuss principally the fact of the election of 1876, and outline a wide field of investigation, if all the questions are followed up. No action is expected at the present session.

SANFORD.

A STORY EVIDENTLY MADE OF WHOLE CLOTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—An animated contest is being made before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee against the confirmation of Sanford as Minister to Belgium. In connection with this contest, the following facts are told: A gentleman, formerly in the United States foreign service, in 1863, who was spending part of the summer at Paris, expresses surprise at the statement of Sanford that Dayton, our then Minister to France, was unable to place the Minister to France, was unable to place the United States Legation on friendly relations with the French Premier, Drouyn de l'Hoys. This gentleman remembers having attended a formal dinner given by the Freuch Premier when Evarts was in Paris, at which Minister Dayton was present, where Mr. Evarts sat at the right of the Premier. After these circumstances, the ex-diplomat thinks it strange that Mr. Evarts

should have been obliged to go to Brussels to receive Safford's influence to obtain a conficential interview with the French Premier.

Whatever may have been the fact in the case, WHETHER OR NOT HIS CONDUCT WAS OFFICIOUS-

as was reported by Minister Adams from London and Dayton from Paris, it was undoubtedly true that Sanford had something to do with almost every important business which the United States intrusted to its foreign agents during the War. George P. Smith, who filed the charges against Sanford with the President last spring, has been requested by the Foreign Relations Committee to make his statement. Smith's papers do not contain anything of any improper transactions. The notes and cards, of which Smith has a number, show, however, that Sanford was anxious to meet Smith immediately upon his arrival in Paris, and that he wished to have a hand in any purchases he might make.

and that he wished to have a hand in any purchases he might make.

SMITH

did not go to Europe, as is generally reported, as an agent of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. Smith was a merchant, just retired from business, and while visiting Washington was requested by Tom Scott, then Acting Secretary of War, to go to Europe to purchase army cloth, in order that McClellan's army might be clothed. McClellan had been writing letters demanding supplies and threatening to appeal to the country if they were not provided. No cloth could be obtained here, and, in this emergency, Smith was induced to go to Europe for that purpose. The object of his mission was TELEGRAPHED FROM THE COAST OF IRELAND, and caused an immediate advance in all the articles wanted. On arriving at Paris Smith found a note from Santord requesting an interview. Sanford immediately proposed that the \$2,000,000 which Smith had in Government money should be placed to his (Sanford's) credit, and that he (Sanford) be intrusted with the entire business. Smith refused. Sanford insisted that Smith should go to Belgium to inspect some cloth that was there. Smith says Sanford wanted him to purchase the cloth without seeing it, and that upon meeting the agent in Brussels he found him to be only a commercial traveler, and that the cloth was a poor quality, thin, gray, Belgian cloth, ONFITTED FOR ARMY USE.

Smith refused to purchase it. Sanford threatened to expose Smith to the Government. Upon returning to London Smith wrote a letter to Quartermaster-General Meigs, stating that Sanford tried to induce him to purchase cloth unfit for army use. Smith says that, after returning to the United States, he met Meigs, who spoke about the subject, and that his (Smith's) letter had arrived at Washington just in time; that Sanford secretary of Legation had arrived the day before, and that him (Meigs) had received a suggestion which almost SMITH

lett.r had arrived at Washingtongust in time; that Sanford's Secretary of Legation had arrived the day before, and that he (Meigs) had received a suggestion which almost amounted to an order to purchase that particular lot of cloth. Smith's letter had prevented this. Meigs is reported to have said recently that he could remember the whole subject only vaguely.

THE LETTERS

which Smith will present to the Committee, taken by themselves, make no special casagainst Sanford. The most important of the series seems to have been the letter which exsenator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, had read in executive spession at the time Sanford was re-

executive session at the time Sanford was rejected. This letter cannot be found.

THE NATIONAL BANKS. ALL THEIR STATEMENTS ADDED TOGETHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at

ne close of business Monday, Oct.	1, 10111
oans and discounts	888, 243, 290
verdrafts	3, 677, 303
nited States bonds to secure cir-	4011,000
culation	336, 810, 950
nited States bonds to secure de-	000,010,000
	14, 903, 000
nited States bonds on hand	30, 088, 700
ther stocks, bonds, and mortgages	34, 435, 995
the from approved reserve agents.	73, 284, 133
ue from other National Banks	45, 217, 246
one from State banks and bankers.	11, 415, 761
eal estate, furniture, and fixtures	45, 229, 983
esi estate, iurniture, and uxtures	6,915,792
urrent expenses and taxes paid	9, 219, 174
hecks and other cash items, ex-	0, 210, 114
	74, 525, 215
changes for Clearing-House	15, 531, 484
ills of other National Banks	900, 805
specie—	900, 803
old coin \$ 4,869,656	
ilver coin 3, 700, 703	
nited States certifi-	00 000 000

33, 410, 000 14, 494, 633 1, 527, 119 Capital stock paid in:

Capital stock paid in:

Surplus fund
Other undivided profits.

National bank-notes outstanding.

State bank-notes outstanding.

Dividends unpaid
Individual deposits.

United States deposits.

Deposits of United States disbursing officers. 2, 376, 983 115, 028, 954 46, 577, 439 3, 791, 219 6, 137, 116

..\$1,741,084,680

NOTES AND NEWS.

ANTI-RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—It had expected that the final adjournment of the ex-tra session would take place this week. This is now doubtful. The supporters of the Anti-Resumption bill say that they are determined to have a vote and to pass the bill through the House before agreeing to any adjournment resolution. If they adhere to this determination, and the opponents of the bill insist upon postponing action, it will be easy to prevent an adjournment. The Anti-Resumption bill is in such a shape that it will not be difficult to consume a great deal of time in finally disposing of it. Were it not for that measure and the Paris-Exposition bill, the work of the extra session

would be about completed.

THE PARIS-EXPOSITION BILL the Farit-Exposition, from the fact that a crowd of persons are pushing for ap-pointments, among the twenty honorary Com-missioners, whose characteristic is cheek. A number of them were dead weights on the Vienna Exposition. Some of their ridiculous

reports are likely to receive attention in the Senate before the bill finall passes.

Senate before the bill finall passes.

GEN. OSTEVHAUS,
United States Consul at Lyons, has resigned.
There are numerous applicants for his place.

GEN: SHERWOOD,
ex-Representative from Toledo, is here to oppose the condrmation of Reed, nominated to be Postmaster at that place. The opposition to Reed will be represented here by counsel, and will make a formal argument before the Committee.

Reed will be represented here by counsel, and will make a formal argument before the Committee.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO OFFICIALS,

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 15.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether charges of any kind affecting the Customs officers at New York and Chicago, for whose places successors have been nominated, are on file in his department. In accordance with this action of the Committee, Senator Conkling to-day addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, requesting that he furnish the Committee with desired information. It is understood that Mr. Conkling in his letter directs the attention of the Secretary to the utterances of the President on Civil-Service reform, and particularly to his declaration that no removals should be made except for cause. He further informed the Secretary that the Committee is in possession of a large amount of testimony going to show that the Customs officers at New York and Chicago are faithful and ellicient officers, and that it is represented to the Committee that these officers have received the commendation of the Department itself for faithful and Intelligent performance of duty. Before acting upon the nominations to succeed these officers the Secretary is informed that the Committee desire to be placed in possession of any reasons that may be known to the Department requiring the changes.

THE PITTSBIIRG DISPATCH.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

Occupied by that Daily Newspaper.

Special Disputch to The Change Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—Fire broke out this norning about 3 o'clock in the large five-story iron-front building on Fifth avenue known as the Dispatch Building, and occupied by the Dispatch newspaper. The Fire Department responded quickly to the ahrm, and were on the grounds a short time after the blaze was disovered, but, owing to a scarcity of water, their efforts were greatly retarded, and it was some time before efficient streams were on the building. The fire in the meantime had gained such headway that the upper stories were entirely burned out, and the lower portion of the building badly damaged by fire and flooded with water. The upper story of the building was oc-cupied by the Dispatch composing-room, and the

cupied by the Dispatch composing room, and the type, cases, stones, proof-presses, and other paraphernalia of business were all destroyed. The third and fourth floors were used as fodge-rooms by Odd Fellows, Red Men, and other societies, and the second floor partly occupied by insurance offices. On the street floor were the counting-rooms and business-offices of the Dispatch, and in the rear the job-office of A. Anderson & Son. In the rear basement were the press and folding rooms of the newspaper. The fire originated on the third floor, and burned upward. The damage on the lower floors was caused by dropping embers and water. The two upper floors fell and lodged on the third floor, but the building is considered a total loss. The flames, fed by a high wind, threatened general destruction for a lodged on the third floor, but the building is considered a total loss. The flames, fed by a high wind, threatened general destruction for a time, but were got under control by 5 o'clock. The origin of the fire is not known, but probably came from a stove in some of the lodge-rooms. The Dispatch does not issue on Sauday morning, and the only employes on the premises were their watchmen. The loss on the building, owned by Mrs. Heron Foster, of Philadelpha, is probably \$20,000; insurance unknown. The Dispatch carried \$25,000 insurance, distributed among the following companies: Hartford, Ætna, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Federal of Allegheny, Atlas of New York. Union of Pittsburg, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Western of Pittsburg, and Citizens'. Their loss cannot be given to-night, as it is not known how the presses and other machinery are damaged, but Mr. O'Neil says that their loss is fully covered by the above insurance. The Dispatch has moved into the building of the Leening Telegraph, on Fifth avenue, from which place the paper will be issued to-morrow morning, a new press having been secured to-day, and the fire will not interfere with the daily issue of the paper.

GEORGE BANGS.

Funeral Services of the Eminent Postman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Nov. 18.—The funeral ervices of the late George Bangs were held here this afternoon. There were present Postmaster-General Tyner, a number of Post-Office officials from different parts of the country, Senator Davis, and many personal friends. The remains will be taken to Chicago this evening the Railway Postal Service the successor of Bangs in that office. The Pennsylvania Com-Bangs in that office. The Pennsylvania Company has provided a special car for the family and friends who accompany the body to Chicago. Among those who went were Messrs. Vail, Jamison, and Summerfield, of the Post-Office Department here; llenry R. Pearson, Assistant Postmaster at New York; R. C. Jackson, Postal Superintendent at New York; Charles Walsh, of Chicago, and a number of others. The funeral train should arrive in Chicago Tuesday morning.

will arrive in Chicago from Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railway, to-morrow morning, and will be taken to No. 360 South Park avenue. The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Michigan avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street, Tuesday at 11 a. m., Bishop Cheney officiating. The remains will then be taken to Roschill Cemetery, the funeral train leaving Kinzie street depot at 1 p. m. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall-bearers: James P. Root, Chicago; Emery A. Storrs, Chicago; William B. Allen, Aurora, Ili; Amos T. James P. Root, Chicago; Emery A. Storrs, Chicago; William B. Allen, Aurora, Ili; Amos T. Hall, Chicago; Charles Fargo, Chicago; Capt. M. J. McGrath, Chicago; the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, Chicago; the Hon. Joel D. Harvey, Chicago; E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis.; the Hon. R. H. Whiting, Peoria, Ill.; Col. A. C. Babcock, Canton, Ill.; Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Shuman, Chicago; C. S. Squiers, Chicago; Lewis Steward, Plano; Thomas N. Vail, General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Washington, D. C.; Col. Milo V. Bailey, Supt. R. M. S., Washington, D. C.; Thomas P. Cheney, Supt. R. M. S., Washington, D. C.; Richard C. Jackson, Supt. R. M. S., New York City; Capt. C. Jay French, Supt. R. M. S., New York City; Capt. C. Jay French, Supt. R. M. S., Cincinuati. O.; Capt. Wilham B. Thompson, Supt. R. M. S., Toledo, O.; Maj. Waiter L. Hunt, Supt. R. M. S., St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. James E. White, Supt. R. M. S., Chicago. The remains will be taken from the residence to the remains will be taken from the residence to the church at 10:30 a. m.

BISHOP JANES.

The Methodist Bishops of the United States Unveil a Tablet to His Memory.

New York, Nov. 18.—A marble tablet to the memory of the late Bishop Janes, first resident Bishop of the Methodist denomination in this city, was unveiled this afternoon at the John Street Centennial Church. Bishops Scott, Beck, Woodruff, Clark, Bowman, Harris, Ames, bench of Methodist Episcopal Bishops of America were present. Senior Bishop Scott had charge of the services, and memorial addresses were delivered by Bishops Ames and Simpson and the Rev. Dr. Fowler. The tablet consists of a large ornamented white marble slab, with pointed top, standing in relief against a larger slab of plain black marble behind. The inscription closes with the Bishop's dying words: "I am not disappointed." The several Bishops occupied the pupits of the prominent churches to-day. Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, preached on "The Nature of Prayer," in the Eighteenth Street Church.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 18.—Bishop McLaren

Preached the first sermon in the new Episcopal Church to-day.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, inaugurated a branch of the Reformed Episcopal Church here to-day.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. FOREIGN.

An Uncorroborated Report of the Downfall of Kars.

The Armenian Stronghold Taken by Storm and Escalade.

Duration of the Onslaught Throughout Saturday Night.

Russia Importunately Urging Servia to Declare War on

Probability that another Assault on Plevna Has Been Repulsed.

A Plot to Assassinate the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

Arrest of a Pole Charged with Designing Its Accomplish-

ment.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT IT HAS PALLEN. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- An official Russian of patch, dated Veran Kaleh, Sunday, Nov. 18, says: "The Pussians carried Kars to-day by storm. The battle, preceding the capture, commenced at 8 o'clock last night and terminated at 8 this morning. Our trophies and losses are at present unknown."

GENERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot, Saturday, Nov. 17, says. "News has just been received that a detachment of Cossacks and infantry has succeededin driving the Turks out of Bosalie Pass by turning their fortified positions on Moragaidaga. The Turkish camp there was captured."

during the skirmish on the night of the 16th inst., received severe contusions from the frag-ments of a shell. He had already received simitar contusions on the night of the 15th. His wounds, however, are not dangerous, and he continues to direct the fire maintained against the Turkish positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18 .- A report is current here that the Russians have made the assaulf on Plevna and been repulsed, A dispatch from Sophia reports that the Russians Friday attacked Etropol and the Turkish position at the entrance of the Orchanie and were repulsed with heavy loss.

THE BELEAGUERED.

A Vienha correspondent says it seems to be believed at Constantinople that Osman Pasha can hold out till the beginning of December.

Russia is urging Servia to co-operate in the war, in view of the operations for the relief of Pievna which Mehemet Ali is expected to commence during the last week in November. London, Nov. 19.—A correspondent at Bel-grade telegraphs as follows: Gen. Horvatovich

has informed the Servian Government that, if it wishes to join in the war, ed with heavy Krupp guns all along the eastern frontier, and also are concentrating troops near Clissoura and Tirnova, and may any day deter

VIENNA, Nov. 18 .- The Pussian military rail-

PARIS, Nov. 18.-M. Paul Boudet, formerly a

THE SENATE.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—An important debate is expected in the Senate Monday. An inter-peliation will be addressed to the Ministers as to how they have instructed officials to act with regard to the edictoral inquiry voted by the Chamber of Deputies. It is thought that, after the interpellation is answered, all sections of the Right will support an order of the day approving the statement wideh the Government makes and expressing a desire to uphold the prerogatives of each of the public powers. Conservative papers say this proceeding is designed to express the Senate's confidence in President MacMahon and enable the present Cabinet' to honorably make way for a sincerely conservative but more moderate Ministry. The organs of the Left consider that the proposed interreligition conceals a new and is proposed interpeliation conceals a snare, and is dangerous and unconstitutional.

newspaper statements.

The Francais reports that President MacMahon, at his reception on Saturday, expressed a firm determination to remain faithful at his post, defending social order so long as he re-

Senate.
The Monitour is absolutely certain that the Offcial Journal of Tuesday next will announce the acceptance of the resignation of the Ministers. Nothing definite, however, has been decided Nothing definite, however, has been decided relative to the composition of the new Cabinet. The Constitutionalists hesitate to accept the list of Ministers which has been proposed, and would prefer to have some Ministers taken from the Left Centre. President MacMahon does not appear disposed to toilow this advice. The Monteur adds: "In this state of affairs, people must not be surprised to find the rumor of the Marshai's resignation again current."

GERMANY. ASSASSIFATION FEARED.

Berlin, Nov. 18 .- A Pole has been arrested on suspicion of intending to attempt the assassination of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. A judicial investigation has been

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Pole suspected of designs on the lives of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck was arrested at a railway station, but not, as was at first reported, at the one at which the Emperor arrived on his return from hunt-ing. The affair caused great excitement, as the first erroneous reports were to as the first erroneous reports were to the effect that a man had been taken in the act of firing at the Eroperor. The police received information of the poli, which is attributed to Polish Ultramontanes from an outside source, and are looking out for supposed confederates.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special from Alexan announces that the King of Abyssinta has writ-ten to Gen. Gordon accepting the terms of peace proposed by the latter.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—A correspondent at Alexandria says the report of the conclusion of peace with Abyssinia is authentic. It comes from Gen. Gordon Minseit.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing's Idea of a Broad Faith Elaborated.

Dr. Thomas' Definition of the Higher Enjoyments of Life.

Sermon by the Rev. Galusha Anderson on the Pulpit and Press.

A BROAD FAITH.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning the Central Church, taking as his text:

Come, thou, with us, and we will do thee good.

Num. zii., 20.

With the development of reason, that faculty which discerns between the true and the false comes the growth of utilitarianism, that dis crimination between the abstract and the use ful. To know the true from the false is tas enough for one age; to know the useful from the theoretic and abstract is task enough for another. The works of earth are so vast that the human toilers utterly refuse to carry them all forward at once. They seem to say: Do not mention the Church to us until we have unded this State: or do not disturb us with politics until we are done with these affairs of religion. Do not come to us with logic whil we are busy with this painting and poetry; or with poetry when we have sat down over this logic. We are all lovers, and must cherish but on

name and hope at a time. In obedience to this demand or complaint the mighty works of our world have been placed before the multitude of toilers one at a time. As the old masons built huts around the foun dations of one temple, and, after ten, or twenty or thirty years, moved away, in a phalanx, to toil for some other city, or to build the palace of some King,—so society pitches its tent around some new form of thought, and only when tha form of idea has reached a degree of comple tion does it move away and settle, with tools and materials, around the foundation and cou

struction of some other principle.

The world has long been busy with the construction of a larger and more powerful reasondug faculty. It became evident several genera tions ago that the human family had long beer imposed upon, and had long imposed upon it-sell. Then, at last, it was holding as astronomy a most childish stock of degends and absurdities; it was holding as history long rolls of persons who had never lived, from Achilles and Hercules to perhaps William Tell; and was cherishing transpired; it was espousing a religion which had never come in that shape from God, and was worshiping a company of saints who had either never lived or whose lives were full of weakness and sin. Out of the great need of reform came that slow but radical progress of on which, under the lead of great has reviewed science, and history, and religion. true about the Romains and Remus; attempted to plant new sciences, and, under the lead of both skentis, and infides, and Christians, attempted to separate Christianity from its ilation of errors and table y things may be true which are not valua-To know the lacts in any department e, history, or theology, is very important learned that the earth goes round the sun! that the world was not made out of nothing 6,000

the world was not made out of nothing 6,000 years ago? that Romaius and Remus were not reared by a wolf? that the alood was local or a legend! that Bernard was no saint! that the animal species were evolved! that light and sound are motions! What is to come of all this power of discrimination unless it be followed by a spirit of utilitarianism which shall place above the question, "What is the trae!" the other inquiry, "What is the most useful?" Already the times are rallying around this dered all over the Bible as a just ground of action. Do this and be blest, do that and be injured, are on all the pages of the Sacred Books; hence one need have no fear that a broad utilitarianism may not be a doctrine of God. We may all measure God's trees and man's trees by the fruits they beer; and by graves and figs know that we are not in presence of thistic and thorn. Beason having long sat down by our Christianity to separate the true from the false, Utility may well become our household deity for a time, that to her new altar we may carry new study and reverence.

our Christianty to separate the true from the false, Utility may well become our household deity for a time, that to her new altar we may carry new study and reverence.

Traces of this new form of thought may beseen in the new externals of Christianty. Money which once went into a house of the Lord goes ancre for the people of the Lord, as though God were seen at last as loving usefulness more than the decoration of marble and tapestry. Thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty millions of collars were poured into one single temple of worship. Riches were taken from the children, and given, as it was imagined, to God. But it has since been learned that you cannot make any valuable present to the Almighty. It has been discovered what was implied in those words that he who gives a glass of water to a disciple gives to the Creator and Savior of that soul. The only way for bestowing gifts upon God is to fling them down for His children. The useful for man is the best sacriliee to God. Hence the cathedral and the church which once left the people without slothing or bread, that God might be honored with gifts, have been slowly given up by a philosophy of utility which at last became rertain that, while God became no happier, the people became poorer beneath those great homes and spires. For several generations the money which once constructed a done or covered an after with gibl has been spent upon education, and food, and clothing,—in the thousand articles which make up a higher civilization. What has been given less to marble and altar has been added to the worshiper, and if in the New World we have simpler sanctuaries of God than Italy or Spain can point our to the traveler, we can at least point to nobler men and women and happier children passing in and out of the doors. God is to be earlied only by enriching mankind.

Beginning with the very house itself, this genius of the useful has passed onward to review each tenet and subject it to the ordeal found in the words, How does it bless or injure the people it is not s

simply do no karm. Utilitarianism is positive. It demands a reward. It says, The people must asways be blest by an idea or a custom. It looks upon life as brief and feels perpetually anxious that little time should be given to the simply harmless, but that all these days, few at best, should be offered to some philosophy the fullest of valuable returns.

Much of the silence in the modern Church regarding dogmas, over which it was once so talkative, comes not from a full assurance that certain tenets are false, but from the perfect conviction that they are not valuable, even if true. Once society loved the simple indilectual inquiry. Thousands of students onld remain together for weeks and months of the discussion of what was simply a question. The answer was of no value it found, but of this no one took a thought. It was enough for them that an answer to the inquiry had not been reached. To wait for this response, to work it out from a labyrinth, to fish it up from the bottom of the ocean of speculation, was a task that would make that multitude remain together with inadequate food, or clothing, or shelter. But set a hundred or a thousand modern Christians to work over a question which simply needs an answer, but in which answer there is no possible utility, and the congress would dissolve at dinner time, and could never be assembled again.

build dissolve at changer many, as a seembled again.

Thus the practical is busy modifying the voluminous tenets of the old religion. Its first great general result is to divide Christian doctrine into two large divisions,—a division that accepts to man's side and a division that attaches to God. In former times it seemed as a should know God's nes to God. In former times it seemed as initial that Caristians should know God's gus and thoughts as that they should know rown duty. To know what the Almighty in eternity seemed as obligatory as to know t man should be doing in time. It was in a times that many of the most obscure and

almost contradictory ideas were wrought out for our many confessions of faith. But as rapidly as utility set up its kingdom, and society began to make usefulness a test of value, the abstractions of the mind began to be crowded back to make room for the doctrines that could fill up the earthly life. A world once set into discord by debate will perhaps yet be brought into harmony by that unity seen in righteous lives. It has world once set into discord by debate will perhaps yet be brought into harmony by that unity seen in righteous lives. It has even already come to pass that when we see a righteous Catholic, one true to man and God, all thought of the many opinious held by him or his denomination is excluded by the simple quality of his life. Torn by difference of belief once, the world is now reconciled in the unity of character.

It was once thought essential that we should know how the world was made, but we no longer care for that form of information. Our hearts are driven to feel that the moral world is the one we must look after. When God raised up the mountain, when he emptled the sea out of the hollow of his hand, when he set the sun in his course, are questions we have all surren-

his course, are questions we have all surren-dered, and have turned to ask. Where shall we build our school-house? Where our nome! How shall we best educate our children! Into what honorable pursuit can we lead them! How can we pour the most and best happiness into their hearts!

hearts?

The world has long needed a powerful utilitarianism. Under its old form of religion it did not find much happiness. Religion was either abstract and did not touch life, or was full of abnegation and robbed life. Our Sundays, our church services, the home training, the home life, were all (ashioned months decrine that church services, the home training, the home life, were all inshioned upon the doctrine that man ought to have a hard time of it all along, that his sins might be well atoned for as he went. It was all a mistake. Man did not know how willing his Heaveniy Father was that he should be happy. A philosophy that should permit humanity to bless itself was needed, and along with it has come in that utilitarianism which instructs man to look to the hapiness of humanity. But it must be real happiness, not the delight of a glutton, or drunkard, or gamwhich instructs mad to look to the hapmansty. But it must be real happiness, not the delight of a glutton, or drunkard, or gambler, but the happiness of a soul that educates itself; that follows the right, but that plays, and eats, and smiles, and sleeps. The modern religion is permitted to say, "Come along with us and we will do thee good." "My yoke is easy; my burden is light."

us and we will do thee good." "My yoke is easy; my burden is light."

For a generation Christianity has been coming into man's home as an angel of happiness. Whereas religion once said, "Great is God," it now also adds, Great also are God's children; and the happiness of the Father must 'oe found largely in the happiness of his family. The shutters are thrown open on Sunday; flowers are carried into the house or church; the young people rise with the full realization that the day will be full of peace and rest. The words in the home will be kinder, the toilet more neat or

home will be kinder, the toilet more neat or beautiful, the table itself more attractive. Thus it will appear that the need of man has become greatly the key by whileh we may interpret the Holy Scriotures. To know the whole bistory and are in the control of the become greatly the key by whitch we may inter-pret the Holy Scriotures. To know the whole history and quality of God has given place to a-study of the duty and outcome of man. But this duty and outcome of man is an immense some-thing. A Christian creed, limited by utility, is still a grand creed. After you have surrendered to eternity, to a study to be conducted beyond the grant all, the sc-gilled abstractions of philoseeternity, to a study to be conducted beyond the grave, all the so-called abstractions of philosophy, what remains is still a most impressive religion. Christianity, after it has been passed through the filtration of the practical, is immense and strong. A religion of happiness is not exhausted by a cheerful Sunday and a neat toilet. As well might the child's primer be styled the thought of the world. The religion of utility embraces cardinal dectrines great and of utility embraces cardinal doctrines great influential. The existence of God and of nessenger, Christ, must enter into the soul and be with it by day and by night. Nothing in all be with it by day and by hight. Nothing in all thought is more useful than this. Man can never bless himself more than by cherishing this belief in his heart. He need not define the food nor the Christ. He need not know how God made the universe nor all the ways by God made the universe nor all the ways by which it is governed, but the soul must be emptied of atheism, and must feel that in earth man is walking in the palace of a great King. This idea will indeed do him good. It will be a light burden, an easy yoke. As no idea, particularly no sacred idea, lives without culture, the chief meaning of a church is that it shall build up and enlarge within society this feeling of the presence and goodness of God. All sentiments die when neglected. The long-continued devotion to business, or to The long-continued devotion to business, or to pleasure, or to material science, kills the re-ligious sentiment by the poison of disuse. No hymns are resung that God souls, but live and expand.

souls, but live and expand.

Close upon this doctrine of God and Christ comes the doctrine of spiritual reform. It is called conversion by some, regeneration by some. In the estimate of many it is a reform coming wholly from without. God converts a soul just as He first made manwithout man's aid or knowledge. But others believe otherwise, and away from all such delete lies the idea that the heart must be resecond inquiry, and having long asked in religion what is true, it will more and more trouble us with the question: What will bring the most good! Many dislike the word utility, and look upon its philosophy as only that of selfshness; out, waving this cebate about fundamental motives, we know this: that utility is one of the most Divise interpreters of duly. There may be another impulse and a higher, but we pass it as being less visible. Utility is oftered all over the Bible as a just ground of action. Do this and be blest, do that and be injured, are on all the pages of the Sacred Restarding to the sacred Restard to his actions and less to any special theory by which such a new life night come. The integrity of the Quaker, the piety of a Methodist, the unrightness of Channing, the prayers of an Episcopalian read from a book but well sustained by the life, the zeal of a Moody, when coupied to virtue, all make up the kind of conversion the world demands. We do not want the analysis of cold water when we lie sick of a fever. We want a drink. So the world needs transformed souls, and it willingly postpones to Heaven an analysis of the whole regeneration. It does not expect nor desire to see Nature creating a sun or an earth; it simply wishes the earth to continue its enormous life and the sun to rise every morning. Whether the sun stood still in the day of Ahaz it knows not; it only hopes that it will not do so now. Thus it asks that virtuous hearts come, but it would not de-

shat virtuous hearts come, but it would not demand all the secret of this new spiritual career.

Close upon this doctrine follows that of reward and punishment. It is almost certain that
there can be no useful religion for this world
unless there shall lie in this religion reward for
the good and punishment for the wicked. It
must be plainly set forth that sin and rightcousness are two paths; that the former leads
to ruin, the latter to blessedness. A most useful religion will be one that will not risk details
of hell at which men may laugh. When an
argument is so formed that men may pick to
pieces a half of the fabric, they at once conclude
the other part of the argument to be firsil. The
old notion of future punishment loses its power
because it invitss men to smile at its details.
That which is incredible can no longer be useful. The usefulness terminates with the rea
sonableness. Far better generalize, like our
Dr. Thomas, and say we do not know what the
future punishment shall be, than to offer the
public particulars which it can readily laugh at
and reject. Indeed, in the very vagueness and
mystery of future retribution or unhappiness
will lie henceforth its awful dread. We can all
smile at the Inferno of past belief, but when
told in simple language that we must stand before a just God in all our sus this is enough to
weigh down the heart. We demand no details.
The doctrine of rewards and punishments needs
only to be perpet filly taught as forming a fundamental truth of our religion.

Utilitarianism, as it seems to me, is bringing
the so-called liberal churches back toward a
deeper spirituality, and nearer to the doctrines
of the Aposties. When Unitarianism and Universalism first appeared on the stage they
found so many errors and folies to
destroy, found such herculean labors to
be performed in the field of religious criticism,
that they naturally acquired the destructive
habit; and when they had slain, as they supbosed, Calvinism and Methodism, and indeed
all orthodoxy, their spirit w

of life. God was too kind to permit a religiou, or a politics, or an industry to injure deeply itself without being as deeply admonished. If our courts of justice fail for awhile to punish bad men, then soon every public man becomes corrupt and defrauds the Government and the city which became so lendent or neglectful. When our juries refuse to convict murderers and our Governors hasten to pardon, then each little village becomes a court and the nearest, tree a gailows. Thus utility stands a check upon a bad Government. It will thus stand always between society and a poor religion. It will close the church that has no prayer, and will silence the pulpit which has no message from God. So it will empty the sanctuaries which deal in un-

the pulpit which has no message from God. So it will emoty the sanctuaries which deal in unintelligible theories, or theories of no worth. Man will not be imposed upon by a creed too large or too small. Utility will deliver him from both.

Oh what a common ground is here revealed! Is there a Catholic citizen or a Catholic priest who is doing good and living right? Is there a Presbyterian whose words are useful and whose deeds are useful? Is there a Unitarian whose life is Christ-like and whose teaching is full of God? Is there a Quaker who lives in combined purity, and charity, and simplicity? Then why not in our imagination see them assembled by one being, the Christ, and why not see over them all one symbol in bright letters, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

THE HIGHER ENJOYMENTS OF LIFE.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS. I have meat to eat that ye know not of. -John

We are all familiar with such words as pleasur and pain, happiness and misery, joy and sorrow, and in our feelings or experiences know what i we attempt to explain them to ourselves or to others-that is, to tell what we really mean when we say that we are pleased or pained, or that we are happy or miserable—we may find ourselves not only at a loss for other words that might be more easily understood, but at greater loss for ideas; that is, for the real fact or thing itself that we have been calling pleasure or pain. What is it? Why is it so? does it come, or where does it go? A few such questions as these are sufficient to open the doors into a very deep philosophy. Indeed, the theory of pleasure and pain has long been a subject of debate among the wise. The fact itself has all the time been plain enough in the world of experience.

Were we called upon to explain some ob

side of ourselves, as a tree, or a mountain, or a house, or a garden, or a rose, objects that have size, and color, and weight, and height, the difficulty might be less, for these things have an existence and a measure of permanence in themselves. We can measure the tree and tell its height and circumference; we can measure the house and tell its size; we can climb the mountain and even compute its weight and describe its rocks and soil; we can tell the color and form of the rose. But who can weigh or measure happiness and misery? Who can climb the mountains or paint the colors of pleasure or measure the depth of pain? Evidently we are in search of something that does not, unless it be by some figure of rhetoric, come under any of these doors into some other world, must explore some other realm. That other world is the world of feeling, the world of experience. It is the subjective or inner world; that is, the nents, its mountains and valleys, its gardens and flowers, its storm and calm, and its sunshine and shadow, are in our own minds and hearts. Thus each one is a world in himself, and in saving this we have reached one fact o

Another fact on the way to an explanation is found in the existence of the world outside of ourselves, and the possible harmonious rela-tions between these two worlds; that is, bethe tween the world within and the world without. And still another and a more complex fact to be noted before we can explain in any sense the theory of pleasure and pain is the fact of life, of sentient or feeling existence,—of energy, of action. Now this life, this feeling, this energy within us may live in its own inner world gaze. within us may live in its own inner world, gaze upon its own forms, or turn over its own experiences, or it may go out and take hold of the outside world. Whether it finds pleasure or pain depends upon what it meets within and without. If, looking within, it find pleasant memories, and truth, and beauty, and hope, and love, it is happy. If it find dark memories, and falsehood, and hatred, and deformity, it is pained, it is hurt. Or, if it go out and meet a gentle breeze, and a sweet sky, and things that please the senses, it is happy; or if it meet darkness, and cold, it is unhappy. If this lifeforce is regressed, or shut up, we within us may live in its own inner world, gaz

suffer from luadion; if it is overworked we suffer from weariness. If it lack food or drink we suffer hunger or thirst; if it encounter a poison or is bruised by a fall we suffer stekness or pain. Now from all these facts we may reach the general statement that happiness is found in the harmonious relations or man with himself, and with all the environments of his being and the outlying laws of the universe, whether they relate to body, mind, or spirit; and that pain or unbappiness arises from some whether they relate to body, mind, or spirit; and that pain or unbappiness arises from some break, or violation, or inharmony in these relations. Of course, in saying this it must be confessed that there are still deeper questions back of these, that we may not even attempt to answer; and yet such reflections help us to understand ourselves and our relations to pleasure and pain. They at least open a door through which we may pass out into the world of thought.

which we may pass out into the world of thought.

From what has been said we may perceive that there are not only different kinds of enjoyments,—those from without and those from within,—but that there are also different planes of enjoyments, some higher and some lower, ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest faculties. If one's enjoyment be from within—that is, in dwelling upon or living within his own mental states—he may live either in the higher or lower faculties. He may live down in the cellar, as it were, of his being, or up in the parlor, or up in the higher chambers. Or, if his enjoyments be sought in communion with the outer world, the point of contact may be high or low. He may move out along the road of the appetites and find his happiness in cating and drinking; or he may go out along the paths of the passions and find his enjoyment in love, or beauty, or ambition; or he may rise up to the plane of the spiritual and find his joy in benevolence and prayer, and in communion with God and the spirit world; or, haiting just below the purely spiritual, he may seek enjoyment in the world of thoaght, and truth, and literature.

I suppose that it is safe to say that the great majority of earthly lives are cast largely upon the lower planes of the appetites and passions. That is to say, that the average human life is largely a life in the body are constant and imperative. The pleasures of sense are quick, and for the moment satisfying, and are impatient under restraint or delay. But the senses become tired of the same thing from day to day. They cry out for change. They want something new. What satisfied vesterday will not satisfy to-day. Hence all this restlessness, this coming and going of our binsy world in pursuit of happiness.

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There are two ways in which mankind seek to find enjoyment in the things of the world. The first is by increasing their possessions, bringing about them more and more of earthly treasures. The second is by taxing their bodily senses, trying to good them on to a keener enjoyment, or by trying to fin some new relish for the palate, or some finer stimulant or narcotic for the nerves, or some richer garment for the body. Under the first of these men toil on in the unsatisfying pursuit of wealth. At first, when beginning life poor, they think that if they could only see the day when they could call a farm or a store their own, and have a comfortable home and a moderate income, they would then be happy. But when that is made, they find not the expected rest, and vainly imagine that happiness is to be found in finding more property, and hence go on adding field to field, and bank to bank, wondering all the time why they have not found the long-sought-for enjoyment, and wishing, longing for the day when they will have gained enough of earthly treasures and find at least one day to enjoy a little at least of what they have. But, alas! in most cases the expectation is vain. Some ill fortune sweeps away their wealth, or sickness shuts them in from the world, or their days are filled up with care till death calls them away from all earthly scenes. Under the second of these ways men seek for more enjoyment by trying to increase the power of sense, to make the appetites or senses do more than they can. In the happy days of childhood and youthhood the fresh air, and the pure water, and plain food filled you with health. These were atimulants enough then. The playground and the field gave exercise enough. The sky was beautiful, and the fields and flowers enchanting. Every day was a blessing of life, and each night a peaceful rest. The love of home was sweet—one dear heart held all the soul's great powers in a holy charm. But you wanted

lower plane. The heart-beat was too slow, the common meal too unappetizing, the dress too simple, the love of home too dull. Alcohol and morphine and every are of cooking and every device of fashion were sought out as a means of increased happiness; but all in vain. Intemperance in eating and drinking, extravagance, waste, excess, followed quickly on; and only diseased bodies, and desolate hearts, and weariness, and disgust of life remain.

Or, suppose there be moderate desire in reference to property, and life be blessed with earthly riches, and suppose there be a well-governed life in avoiding all intemperance and excess, and suppose there be good health, yet if life's enjoyments be sought in these material things alone they will fail at last to satisfy. A life that finds its chief end in the things of sense alone is doomed to disappointment at the last. The spring time and the summer time of such a life must soon pass away and its cold autumn and winter come only too soon. The weakness of age, the loss of desire, the failing sight and taste leave such a life weary and unblessed in the very presence of all earthly good. If life have no higher meaning, no higher and more lasting joy than these few pleasures that delight the senses for a day, we might well all wish that we had never been born. It is not strange that men who have no spiritual vision, no upward looking, men who live for themselves and feel no warm love for humanity, no great inspiration to live out all their days to work for the good of others,—not strange that such men should feel appalled at the approach of age and disease, should shudder when the snowlakes fall upon their locks; not strange that they welcome death by poison, or drowning, or bullet, fall upon their locks; not strange that they wel

fall upon their locks; not strange that they welcome death by poison, or drowning, or bullet,—any way to escape from a world that has for them no more joy,—only the lengthening shadows and the drifting snows.

But there surely must be something more in life—some higher aim and higher enjoyment—than merely to live a life of sense-pleasure, and then lie down in death. It is related of Budha that, when riding out one day for pleasure, he met a pauper asking for bread, and a little further on a cripple unable to walk, and an old man leaning on his staff, and soon after passed a corpse lying by the road-side, and that these scenes-so affected him that he lost all comfort in home and wealth, and rising up in the early morning he kissed bis rising up in the early morning he kissed beautiful wife and babe and fled away into beautiful wife and babe and field away into the wilderness, there alone in thought and prayer and fasting to seek for life's higher meaning. Nor did he seek in vain. And it seems to me that the impressive lessons of life all about us should lead us to inquire for something higher and more lasting. It is all right to seek and to enjoy all earthly good in proper ways, but we should not rest in these things. They are not an end in themselves, but a means to something higher.

igher.
Let us now, for a little time, fall back upon earch for this higher life; this life that, whilst elated to sense, is still above sense. Go back nto this inner world and turn it around so tha the sun may shine on all its continents; open all its doors; go out upon all its paths, and as you look within you will find a mind capable of truth and reason and beauty, and then look without and you will see a world of truth and reason and beauty and the not world and beauty corresponding to this world. without and you will see a world of truth and reason and beauty corresponding to this world within and answering back to its possibilities and longings. And then look again within and you will see that this mind is lasting—that it does not grow old and die like the body; and then look without and you will perceive that truth and reason and beauty are eternal. And with such a vision the whole aspect of life is changed. With such a vision you stand already in a world that is immortal. And then seady in a world that is immortal. And then look again within and you find that which we call spirit,—that which perceives the good and the divine; and then look without and you are the divine; and then look without and you are met by the whole world of spirit,—of angels, of God, and of goodness. And the spirit within us is immortal, and the principles of goodness are eternal, and, over all, God—the principle of principles—is eternal. And again you are already in the undying world. The body life is indeed very narrowly limited, and conditioned as to time and space and possibility. Its world is very small. Its days are very few. Its pleasures very brief. Its feet stand on a very small earth, and above its head spreads out a pleasures very orier. Its freet stand on a very small earth, and above its head spreads out a very near and very narrow sky. Its cradle and grave are separated only by the morning and the evening. But O! what a world and what a firmament do mind and spirit reveal. How the stars twinkle and the golden suns deach their mingled lights along the spirit. How the stars twinkle and the golden suns flash their mingled lights along the spirit's deeper heaven. Under this sky the lovers of earth rise up and are immortal. The sorrows of yesterday are forgotten in the glory of the long to-morrow. The companionships, the friendships of earth take hold on eternity. Under this sky there is no night, no death. Do you not see how the whole vision of life is exaited and its joys lifted up above the low plane sof flesh and sense! flesh and sense!

flesh and sense!

Now, still bearing in mind the facts of the world within and the world without, the facts of life, or energy, and of harmony, let us further search out the higher ways of employment.

Take the body-life. In this world our bodies must always stand closely related to pleasure and pain. The best we can dod is to surround ourselves with such conditions of earthly comforts as we can,—seeking out that middle way between poverty and wealth, between indolence on the one hand or overactivity on the other,—cultivating that moderateness the other,—cultivating that moderateness of desire by which we may be content with such things as we have, seeking that harmony with the laws of Nature and observing such habits the laws of Nature and observing such habits of temperance in all things as will bring to us such health and length of days as may be possible. All undue desire for wealth brings only added care 'and anxiety. Wealth is a good thing, and to be desired if it can be fairly won. If such be your gift or fortune, then win it, and use it for good. All overworking for quick results all overtaying of strength or appetites to use it for good. All overworking for quick results, all overtaxing of strength or appetites to compel a richer return of pleasure, must finally come back with the fearful recoil of weariness or pain, or a sad disgust of life. The body can yield only a moderate degree of passing pleasure, and this only for a short season. To accept this is good. To repress, in an undue sense, bodily energies, or to overdo them, is wrong. Take the mind-life and the heart-life. The higher enjoyment in these can come only from harmonious relations and activities. There can be no lasting peace or joy in any life unless that life is at peace with itself, and, has such a measure of inward furnishing of knowledge and goodness as to be at home with itself. The storms that beat upon us from without are nothing compared to the storms that rage within. A thousand times is it better to have the body covered with rags than to wear rags upon the heart. There is no peace like the peace of mind and the peace of heart. A mind well stored with love, and a memory whose galleries are honey all full of the pictures of good deeds has with useful knowledge, and a heart well filled with loye, and a memory whose galleries are hing all full of the pictures of good deeds, has an inward home and retreat from all the bitter blasts of the outer world. There must not only be peace and harmony within, but harmonious relations and activities without. The mind and heart must not be shut up within, but go out and take hold of the vast outlying world of truth and goodness, and spirit and God. The fields of truth invite us to thought and study. Every flower, every fossil, every star invites us and take hold of the vast outlying world of fruth and goodness, and spirit and God. The fields of truth invite us to thought and study. Every flower, every fossil, every star invites us to come and enjoy its beauty, learn its old, old lesson, or gaze afar upon its grandeur. All history wants to be read, and all philosophy studied. Socrates could be happy while oat-meal was only a penny a peck and water was free, and the souls of men and the secrets of God iay all around him inviting his thought. Oh what treasures, what wealth of mind and truth are all about us, if we will only come forth and take them. The whole world of sympathy, and friendship, and love lies just outside of the door of the heart, inviting us to come forth and share their deepest joys. The whole world of want, and sickness, and sin stand knocking at our doors and asking for bread, for healing, for salvation. There is no joy like the joy of helping others,—feeding the hungry, visiting the sick and needy, and leading sin-burdened souls to the cross. You can never find joy by repressing sympathy, or turning away from the world's want and sorrow. Jesus Christ emptied His whole life and being—poured them out upon the altars and graves of our world that we might live. So forgetful of self was He that whilst others had shelter and plenty He was homeless and hungry. He could easily forget hunger and weariness as He talked to the woman at the well and opened up to her poor heart a heart—that had known the sorrows of widowhood and the darkness of sin—the great truth that God is a spirit, and like the air and the sunlight, is all about the struggling souls on earth, and that they have only to open their hearts and He will come in. In this blessed mission He had meat to eat that the disciples knew not of. And we may know something of this joy,—something of what it is to be so filled with a great purpose, or work as to forget our own sorrows. And then this soul-life sighs for purity, for immortality, for God, and all these answer back to its iongings, and

you can do; if you have a mind to think and a heart to love; if you have the hope of Heaven,

PULPIT AND PRESS. SERMON BY THE REV. GOLUSHA ANDERSON. The Rev Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Second

tist Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, preached vesterday morning from the To write the same things to you, to me indeed is of greivous, but for you it is safe. — Philippians, ii. 1.

The best Biblical scholars have given to these words different interpretations. By way of ex-position, I shall do little more than simply to note that fact. I am persuaded that an interpretation rejected by most commentators is the correct one. Paul means by "the same things" which he proposed to write to the Philippians, the things which he had before spoken to them His thought is brought out with distinctness by emphasizing the word "write." "To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not burdensome or wearisome, but for you it is safe."
With this exposition accord the the words in the
latter part of the chapter: "For many walk, latter part of the chapter : of whom I have told you often," evidently by word of mouth, "and now I tell you,"-in this letter,-"even weeping, that they are the ene-mies of the Cross of Christ," We have preented to us, therefore, in the narrow comp. of the text, the Apostle's entire method of calling men to repentance, and of developing withthem the divine life. Standing face to face with them, he preached to them the gospel. The spoken word, energized by the Spirit, became the power and wisdom of God to the salvation of all who believed. When these believers were gathered together as a congregation, or church, Paul renained with them for weeks, for months, in some instances for years, that he might unfold perfect them in the Christian life. But his commission was, "Far hence to the Gentiles!" He could not become a permanent worker in any place, however important. Other commuities were perishing for the Word of Life, and he must proclaim it to them. Yet he would not leave the churches already planted to waste way and perish. All that had been gained must not only be permanently secured, but nust also be still more fully developed, and nust become the fruitful source of blessing to hose who had not yet believed. To attain these ends others were called to continue the indispensable work of preaching to these newly-organized churches. Elders were ordained over them, and commissioned to feed these flocks purchased with Christ's blood. Paul also rathered around him a band of young men, whom he instructed in the Gospel, and into whom he breathed his own spirit. He sent them forth, clothed with his authority, to rebuke, instruct, and guide those Christian communities which had sprung into being under the quickening breath of his inspired utterances. But in addition to this instrumentality of preaching, employed so constantly and effectively by himself and others in building up and con-solidating the churches, the Apostle also made

constant use of his pen. While he made tents at Corinth, and preached on the Sabbath in the synagogue, he wrote his letters to the Church at Thessalonica. At a later day, returning to orinth that be might personally superintend the important church gathered within the comnercial capital of Greece, word was brought to him that the Galatian churches were yielding to the baleful influences of Judaizing teachers, and e wrote that wonderful Epistle in which indignation against his supplanters and tenderness Near the close of his winter's stay at Corinth, he wrote the Epistle to the Romans, which has probably done more to impress and mold the churches, in all the ages of Christianity, than any other portion of the Scriptures. When a prisoner at Rome he wrote the Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, to Timothy and Titus. As the bloody Nero sent from his palace his dispatches to the rulers of the provinces and the commanders of his armies, so Paul sent forth from his prison, along the same routes of travel, his inspired dispatches, whose truths were destined not only confirm the believers of Asia and Greece, but at last to overturn that government of iron, of which Nero was then the haughty head. And these letters were not addressed to private persons, but to all the brethren of a church or of

'ublishing.

I. It is evident, in the first place, that it is the purpose of God, as unfolded in the history of His Church, to hold these two agencies in con-

His Church, to hold these two agencies in conjunction with each other.

Far back in the past there looms up in colossal, yet symmetrical proportions, Moses, God's prophet, Israel's law-giver. When Jehovah appeared to him in the land of Midian, He commanded him to go and speak to his own people and to Pharaon. Moses, through unbelief, excused himself, saying that he was not cloquent.

God in displessing announced to him that and to raison. Moses, through dibetels, excused himself, saying that he was not eloquent. God, in displeasure, announced to him that Aaron should speak for him; the word communicated by Jehovah to him, Aaron should take from his lips and proclaim to the people and their oppressor. But God provided not only that His will should be spoken, but that it should also be written. When the Israelites had been led out of their, bondage through the spoken word, with its accompanying signs, God called Moses up into the Mount, and, amid thunderings and lightnings, above which were heard the peal of the trumpet and the voice of words, He gave him the Decalogue written on two tables of stone. These, by divine direction, were carefully laid up in the Ark of the Covenant, that coming generations might read the law written by the finger of Jehovah. Guided by the Spirit, Moses both proclaimed and wrote the multifarious laws of the Pentateuch. Thus God in the beginning employed in the training of his own people [stree] both teuch. Thus God in the beginning employed in the training of his own people, Israel, bot

Guided by the Spirit, Moses both proclaimed and wrote the multifarious laws of the Peutateuch. Thus God in the beginning employed in the training of his own people, Israel, both speaking and writing.

At a later day, God raised up the prophets. They were, by pre-eminence, the preachers of the old dispensation. They did, indeed, foreteil future events, but this was a small part of their work. They told the people of their sins. They unfolded and fearlessly applied to the conduct of men God's law in all of its purity. But while they proclaimed death as the wages of sin, they called on men to repent, and pointed them to the coming Messiah who should redeem his people. Thus they preached to Israel. But, directed by the Spirit, they also wrote their messares, that the church in all ages might read them and learn from them the true character of God. And in these days of maudlin sentiment concerning crime and its just punishment, nothing so quickly clarifies the spiritual vision and girds one with moral strength as the perusal of these old propheticfil messages.

When we reach the new dispensation, we find that Christ, the Great Preacher, concerning whom his enemies were constrained to say, "Never man spake like this man," wrote nothing; but He instructed others and impelled them to write. He promised to His disciples the Spirit, who would bring all things which He had done and said to their remembrance. His apostles took the truth, which He had thrown out before them in great ingots, and, under the inspiration of the Spirit, molded it into a system; that is, into as much of system as was required for the training of the churches in their day. These truths the Apostles both preached and wrote. And when Christ last spoke directly to our race from the midst of His heavenly glory, He said to John on the Isle of Patmos, "Write." It Moses had not written, we should not have known, as we do now, that second and far more glorious Eden, with its innocence and joy, where man talked to his Creator as friend holds converse with

II. In the second place, these two agencies, preaching and publishing, are not antagonistic but co-operative.

In view of what we have already said, this proposition seems to be a mere truism. Yet it is demanded. For men standing high in litera-

ry circles have maintained that pre-

ry circles have maintained that preaching and publishing belong to different stages of civilization; preaching has power over the ignorant, the illiterate; the prioted page most deeply impresses and moves the educated, the intelligent. When the entire nation shall have been enlightened, when the masses shall have been made acquainted with history, science, and literature, then the pulpit will lose its hold on society, and at last be numbered among the things which were; while the press will become the grand agency through which the intelligence of the people shall be perpetuated and increased.

In opposition to this theory, we maintain that both the pulpit and the press are demanded by the people, however perfect may be their culture. Men in all stages of civilization are most powerfully attracted and deeply moved by the iting person. A human spirit, filled with some great thought, and consumed by some mighty passion, putting itself, through the medium of speech, in contact with the souls of others, has always been and ever will be unrivaled among the spiritual forces wielded by men. The words of Demosthenes stirred the Athenian heart to its profoundest depths, because through those words were felt the full force and fire of one of the mightiest men of Greece. His spirit so touched and controlled the spirit of his words were felt the full force and fire of one of the mightiest men of Greece. His spirit so touched and controlled the spirit of his hearers, that the impassioned cry bursting from his agitated heart, "Let us march against Philip," was echoed from every Athenian lip. When we read the sermons by Jonathan Edwards on "Justification by Faith Alone," so compact in thought, so doctrinally dry, we wonder how his audiences were so swaved by them, that scores of persons at Northampton were brought through them to bow their wills to the will of thrist. But we forgot the great preacher as a person, so noted for his evangelical fervor, who through those passages of condensed logic put his glowing spirit into contact with the souls of his hearers, and thus under God moved them to repentance. spirit into contact with the souls of his hearers, and thus under God moved them to repentance. When we read the discourses of Whitefield, noted for nothing so much as for their paucity of thought, in bewilderment we ask how it was possible for him with such sermons to hold thousands in rapt and tearful attention? But we miss the impressioned and rathetic preacher thousands in rapt and tearful attention? But we miss the impassioned and pathetic preacher, who, in a rare degree, possessed the power of pouring his emotion and passion into the bosoms of others; who sometimes pronounced with such pathos that one word "Mesopotamia" as to melt men to tears.

In confirmation of our position, that the living speaker is the mightiest spiritual force employed by men, and is demanded by the learned as well as by the illiterate, we confidently appeal to the lyceny lecturer of the

dentily appeal to the lyceum lecturer of the present day. He may have no higher aim than to impart intelligence on literary, scientific, and political subjects, to minister to the æsthetic political subjects, to minister to the aesthetic taste and meet that eraving for humor and wit which is found to a greater or less degree in all men; vet, where suitable ability is not wanting, notwithstanding all our efforts to cheapen and popularize through the press the rinest fruits of scientific research, and our best literature, the people, year after year, flock to hear him. And these audiences are gathered, not from the most ignorant, but from the most intelligent society of our land. in estimating the power of a genuine speaker,

In estimating the power of a genuine speaker, we ought not to overlook the fact that men from their social propensities love to come together, and are most easily and mightily moved in masses. The effect of eloquence is contagious. The enthusiasm of the speaker kindles that of his hearers; theirs reacts on him, fanning his passion to a fiercer flame. Speaker and audience penetrate and interpenetrate each other. All are swayed by one common impulse. The speaker is master. He holds his hearers within the hollow of his hand. This is no fancy sketch. We have all seen it; all felt it. It is a power peculiar to oratory. The press knows nothing of it. And to be thus touched and moved in masses is the most exquisite of intelnothing of it. And to be thus touched and moved in masses is the most exquisite of intellectual pleasures. All men, learned and unlearned, are irresistibly attracted by it. And it is just here that we touch the divine philosophy which underlies that plain direction of Scripture, "Not forsaking the assembling of ourseives together as the manner of some is." We are commanded to put ourselves in the most favorable of all conditions to be touched and swayed by the truth.

But, on the other hand, the press is demanded, especially in intelligent communities. It

but, on the other hand, the press is demanded, especially in intelligent communities. It meets a felt want which cannot be well satisfied by any other agency. When we listen to a speaker we must understand him at the time when he utters his thoughts, or not at all. He when he utters his thoughts, or not at all. He does not wait to accommodate our slow perception, but hurries on in his discourse. But when, in the quietude of our homes, we read the printed bage, if we do not at first take in the thought of a paragraph, we can reread it. When we have apprehended the thought of our author, by meditation the impression at first made is deepened; or the thought fructifies itself, awakening trains of reflection which the author never conceived. When we listen to an eloquent and powerful speaker, he may so sway us that our judgment for the time is overborn and perverted; but when we read in our cooler moments what he uttered, we are able moments what he uttered, we are able to lop off all excrescences. Whether or under the image of echoes, writes:

ing of the impressions which we make on others under the image of echoes, writes:

Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.

By the use of the press these waves of influence, which continually widen and increase in volume and power as they roll onward, may be vastly multiplied. It Bunyan had merely preached the substance of Pilgrim's Progress at Bedford, he might have set in motion spiritual influences of untold value; but he wrote as well, weaving the substance of his preaching into his immortal allegory, which for generations has been printed and read in many different languages. His tongue has long been silent in the grave, but his thoughts go winging their way over all lands, and down through the ages, singing their sweet songs of redemption, and luring men from sin to holiness, from earth to heaven.

These two agencies, preaching and printing, so different in their character, are nevertheless not antagonistic Each has its appropriate sphere. The one does not clash with, nor exclude the other, and more than the sails which flutter over the deck of a steamship are antagonistic to the mighty engine which works in the hull below. Both steam and wind unite their forces in impelling the ship right on to its destiny. So preaching and printing unite their diverse and mighty forces in the great work of saving men.

III. In the third place, let us note more par-

saving men.

III. In the third place, let us note more particularly the relation of preaching to publishing.

Preaching is primary. It is the pioneer agency.

Preaching is primary. It is the pioneer agency. This is indicated with sufficient distinctness in the New Testament. Christ did not say to the seventy, "as ye go, print, publish"; but "as ye go, preach." Paul wrote that men were saveil by "the foolishness of preaching." The same apostle, urging the thought that the Gospel was adapted alike to Jew and Gentile, asks, "How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" It is clear enough from the Scriptures, that the great fundamental agency through which the world is to be redeemed is the proclamation of the Gospel by the living preacher.

clear enough from the Scriptures, that the great fundamental agency through which the world is to be redeemed is the proclamation of the Gospel by the living preacher.

And it is only through preaching that publishing can be made effective. In support of this we appeal to a cardinal fact which continually confronts us. Unregenerate men have no love for evangelical truth. "The carnal mind is enmity against God." The great, dull eye of the world winks heavily over the pages of the Bible. And not until through "the foolishness of preaching" men are saved, and have implanted within them new tastes, will there be any demand for books which deal with the distinctive truths of the Gospel.

There was a time when the Bible Societies of Great Britain and the United States conceived the notion that the world might be converted by printing the Scriptures in all languages, and scattering the inspired leaves, like snow-flakes, among all nations. But experience soon taught them that such a work, however faithfully performed, would contribute little more to the salvation of our race than a universal snow storm; that the word of God was effective only as it was carried to men by the living teacher, who, having left the power of its truths within his own heart, unfolded them from the depths of his experience; and that only when men had received the truths thus expounded by the living, carnest preacher was there any real demand on their part for the printed Bible. Through preaching the taste for evangelical truth is created, and where it already expts in a dormant state, is awakened, and then men ask for and eagerly read the Bible and books filled with evangelical truth.

A lady in one of our great cities desired to engage in the work of tract distribution. She went to her task in her gilded carriage. The vehicle stooped at the doors of the houses. Her servant alighted, took a tract, rang the bell, handed it to the one who responded to the ringing, and drove on. The lady's impulse was good, but her work was not much more effectiv

deepened it.

When I was a pastor in St. Louis, a Christian brother from Canada came into my inquiry meeting. He said that he had been for years in doubt as to his acceptance with God. Having satisfied myself that he was a true believer, I

spoke to him of the perfect salvation have in Christ, whose "blood cleans have in Christ, whose "blood cleanses from all sin." He was interested; but he was on his way to Kansas, and in haste to reach the cars. I put into his hand that excellent little book "The Blood of Jesus." Through his awakened inter-est he read it as he went, and before he reached est he read it as he went, and before he reached his journey's end he was filled with that light and peace which flows from sole trust for alvation in the blood of Jesus. He now in turn became a Christian worker. He went from house to house in the neighborhood where he sojourned, and preached Christ. He found most of those who professed Christ to be in darkness, like that from which he had just been delivered. He preached the complete atonement which has been made by the blood of Jesus, and the little paper-covered book which I gave him went from hand to hand, and the whole neighborhood was brought to experience in a large degree that peace of God which passes all understanding. Here were preaching and publishing legitimately united, and hence both were effective. Just in this relation our Publication Society proposes to hold them. It comes to aid the pastors of our churches, by putting into their bands hooks the wall them. It comes to aid the pastors of our eby putting into their hands books included the pastors of our eby putting into their hands books in the pastors of the preaching. It sends our properties the preaching. porteurs to enter into houses destitute of piety, and there to preach the Gospel, and to endeavor to render permanent any impression made through the truth, by distributing Bibles and

such bonds. These eclong enough impeded they ought to be spec (3.) Still a third act faithfully preaching trines of the New Test from unduly exalting:

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necessary to make especi trine of regeneration by become obscured throu baptismal regeneration. Hodge has intimated the perian to church-buildin be those which will espe-and discussion during

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evangelical books.

IV. But, in the fourth place, we ask, what shall we publish? The same things that we preach. But what ought we to preach? The lundamental principle which controls us as a denomination settles that; the Scriptures, we say, are one guide in all matters of faits. nomination settles that; the Scriptures, we say, are our guide in all matters of faith and practice. I know that this is the motto of Protestants as opposed to Papists, but as Baptists we affirm it with special emphasis. Our work then is to unfold, so far as we are able, in all ther length and breadth, all the doctrines of the Bible, and to scatter them, by means of the press, broadcast over all the land. And by tenaciously adhering to our fundamental principle and to the work which it necessitates, we shall soonest secure some coveted allyantages.

soonest secure some coveted advantages.

(1.) First, we shall in this way do most toward attaining that unity among all believers in Carist, for which the best and holiest men of all countries and of all denominations of Christians so carnestly long. Who does not wish it?

But how, can we compact it. Not be. But how can we compass it! Not by outward organization. If we should shut up a dozen species of animals in an iron cage, they would indeed be together, but there would be no unity among them. So we might put the various evangelical denominations into one ecclesiastical cage, we might wire and bar them in with the strongest ecclesiastical laws, and they might sing. might sing,

might sing,

From whence doth this union arise,
That hatred is conquered by love?

Yet there would be no more unity than there was before. The first step towards this coveted fellowship is heartily to recognize and emphasize those fundamental points in which we do now agree; but when we have done this we are still separated on those distinctive tenets which have given rise to the separate denominations. If we are ever to come fully together, it must be on some basis which the great mass of men of ordinary intelligence can readily and clearly apprehend. Now, nineteen-twentieths of all evangelical Christians are ready to accept as a principle of action the lutelligible declaration that the Scriptures are our only guide in all matters of faith and practice. Many of them may not have perceived that some of their acts flatly contradict this principle, yet to accept it even verbally is to take a long step towards unity. And if we have not misread the signs of the times, the general sweep of examplies the times, the general sweep of evangelic thought is to the New Testament as our on

within the past few years a new Book of Common Prayer has been compiled and edited by distinguished ministers of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episconal Church of the United States. This book is sent forth by a noted publisher, and beokelded. church of the United States. This book is sent forth by a noted publisher and bookselfer of New York. The numerous changes which distinguish it from the older Book of Common Prayer bring it nearer to the standard of the New Testament. In the ritual for the baptism of infants, the words "this child is regenerate" have disappeared. The baptism is called a consecration. The officating priest is directed to use no water, unless the rivert or quadrian. consecration. The officiating priest is directed to use no water, unless the perent or guardian specially requests it; then he may use it. Where the officers of the church are mentioned, the phrase "Bishop or Fresbyter" often recurs. This, it is claimed, is in harmony with the apostolical constitutions, fragments of which were written at a very early period of the Curistion Church. The phrase is, in fact, a reflection from the New Testament, which offen were Church. The phrase is, in fact, a reflection from the New Testament, which often uses the words Bishop and Presbyter or Elder interchangeably. It is true that only a few congregations have adopted this book; but the fact that it could be edited, published, and adopted by any Episcopal churches is an eclesiastical straw showing that the sweep of evangelical sentiment and opinion is towards the New Testament as the only sure guide for the Church of Christ.

Not long ago a book, whose title is "Science and the Gospel," was sent forth on its mission.

and the Gospel," was sent forth on its mission, both in England and the United States. It was published under the auspices of the "Ang and International Christian Moral Science usefulness of the Christian Church. Authors representing seven different denominations con-tributed to its pages. The first paper in it treats of the Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testatributed to its pages. The first paper in it freats of the Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament. It could hardly have been written by a Baptist, since the author speaks of a Baptist Church as monarchical, as a body submitting to the authority of one man, the exact opposite of the truth. The underlying argument of the critical paper is this: we are striving for greater unity among all true believers in Christ. In apostolic times, though the churches were made up of the most diverse elements, converted Jews and Gentiles, there was, on the whole, great harmony; if, therefore, we would reach our aim, ought we not to get back, so far as possible, to anostalic simplicity? The author then, in a scholarly way, presents to us the government of the apostolic churches, and most of his conclusions are in exact accord with the practices of Baptist churches. And this book is commended to the public by the influence of mea representing the most influential Christian denominations in the world. It is prophetic of that day, not far distant we trust, when all lovers of Christ will say, "Come, let us no longer walk by the feeble, cross lights of tradition, but in the strong, inextinguishable light of the New Testament." The day may come when

that day, not far distant we trust, when all lovers of Christ will say, "Come, let us no longer walk by the feeble, cross lights of tradition, but in the strong, inextinguishable light of the New Testament." The day may come when the Evangelical Alliance will meet in some quarter of the globe, for the express purpose of endeavoring to ascertain what the New Testament teaches concerning doctrine and the planting and training of churches, and with the avowed purpose of bowing the will to that teaching whatever it may be. Here, if anywhere, lies our hope for the unity of the Christian Church. Baptists are thought by many to be one great obstacle in the way of that unity, but unflinching loyalty to Christ, the principle by which we aim to be governed, must assuredly, at last, bring into unity all real lovers of Christ.

(2.) In the second place, the unwavering maintenance of the principle that the New Testument alone is the only real guide of the followers of Christ, and unswerving taichfulness in expounding it by tongue and pen, will eventually free us from all faise ecclesiasticism. We mean by false ecclesiasticism all those rites, ceremonies, and customs which during the ages have grown up in the Church, and are contrary to the spirit and teachings of the New Testament. There is not a denomination in Christendom wholly free from them. Some among us hold that the validity of baptism depends on the ecclesiastical standing of the administrator. If he has not himself been immersed, though the person baptized by him may have been a tru believer, and may with all sincerity have declared his death to sin and his new life into God, the baptism at his hand is not valid. But when we turn to the New Testament we find nothing of all this. There is no clear evidence that any of the apostles, save in a single instance, ever baptized any one. Paul says that he baptized are observed in the preaching was his great work. There is not a syllable in the New Testament that teaches us that a Bishop or Elder ever administered either o ly foreign to the New Testament that feedle churches destitute of pastors are decrived of the ordinances for months, sometimes for years, because no ordained Elder can be found to administer them. If any one has the temerity to suggest that they can properly designate some unordained person of their own number to baptize those who have believed, and to break bread in obedience to Christ, he is looked upon in some quarters as almost a heretic. When I was a student, and sometimes preached for destinute churches, I never ventured to hold up my hand at the close of the contract of the contract of the churches of the contract of the churches of the ch

by Spurgeon. His sidered the least day came and he wis day came and he wis to his guides and ten from the authors whom his audience, one by on him alone before the athen tried one of Sputhose hardy men of eagerly to the last wo compliment to the Lumon people both hear. What is said of Spurgere, of the more schelaren. In our own contilustration of the point that many things in his ent, but, as they reaspoken, so do they whand apublish as Paul least in substance, the by which we can give effective books.

Moreover, such book books; books of great. The best books are not an exigency in the discarrises, we look around. We hire him to do it further well it did not create the support of the such that the substance of the such that the such books are not an exigency in the discarrises, we look around. writes well it may be; tured; it did not grow club or whip to strik in it to perpetuate it; Then the books whit. is hardly necessary often in country placeurately and problems, and wheen experiences. If these substance of their be substance of their be-ences, there would be books, books that hav with life.

We need books on trines; and commenta-free from every tain Schaff, a good Pedoba packs a Courre Histor Schaff, a good Pedoba needs a Church Histor point of view. Is it u tists, we should enter tributing our share to of the world!. Are we, brethren, fo of the Gospel are. exceedingly busy. It tiplied among us it Shall we sit down in our steam-presses to our steam-presses light and truth shall land. The truth laror, if you will only fair fight. Fearlessl doctrines of the New they are God's tro

Special Dispatch LANSING, Mich., 1 new Capitol is nov little more will be mated that the who and furnished, ins the Agricultural Co dian mounds near P Judge Littlejohn loc entire skeletons and found. The skeleton facing the east. Ne humber of small gla with rings in the to ber cent of pure si one side the lett marks or letters been resorted to to

NINETY-TWO-CE To the Edi CHICAGO, Nov. 16 the restoration of dads" claim that it pay their debts dollar; that their c 100 cents. Now, he lar, the very mome lar, the very mome that is now w up to 100? Won't dues in silver dolla any bank at par? be a loser? I as

Ex-Secretary Bo ment the silver necessarily adva greenback, which of the 92-cent no

THE WHITEWATER, V has hit the nail dollar equal in dag the ren sition is so plain at is possible there opinion between t have the best inter fourth place, we ask, what The same things that we at ourth we to preach? The iple which controls us as a desthat; the Scribtures, we say, I matters of faith and practus is the motto of Protestor Papists, but as Baptists we alsemphasis. Our work then ras we are able, in all their th, all the doctrines of the ter them, by means of the ver all the land. And by tendo our fundamental principle ver all the land. And by tento our fundamental principle
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desiastical laws, and they doth this union arise, conquered by love? I are more unity than there is the towards this coveted life to recognize and emphasical points in which we do not we have done this we are hose distinctive tenets which the separate denominations, come fully together, it must high the greate denominations, come fully together, it must high the great mass of men greate an readily and clearly ninelean-twentieths of all lans are ready to accept as a the intelligible declaration as are our only guide in all dipractice. Many of them are determined that some of their acts is principle, yet to accept it take a long step towards have not misread the signs of heral sweep of evangelies!

New Testament as our only e-book.

New Testament as our only e-book.

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The first paper in it treats Polity of the New Testardy have been written by the author speaks of a monarchical, as a body authority of one man, site of the truth. argument of the entire striving for greater unity rers in Christ. In apostolic urches were made up of the mission whole, reat harwe would reach our aim, back, so far as possible, to The author then, in a 4s to us the government of 8, and most of his contact accord with the practes. And this book is comby the influence of men tinfluential Christian deorld. It is prophetic of mit we trust, when all loverous lights of tradition, but inguishable hight of the The day may come when mee will meet in some lobe, for the expressing to ascertain what the hes concerning doctrine training of churchs and

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service and repeat an apostolic benediction, for, in the judgment of the brethren, only an ordained minister could properly do that. If we follow the New Testament it frees us from such bonds. These ecclesiastical barnacies have long enough impeded the progress of our ship; they ought to be speedily scraped off.

(8.) Still a third advantage will be secured by faithfully preaching and publishing the doctrines of the New Testament. It will save us from unduly exalting any particular truth. We are bound to present all in their just relations, and with due prominence. To dwell on any one truth at the expense of the rest is to wrench it from its appointed place and to transform it into a lie. It is true that in certain exigencies we are called upon to present some truths with more than ordinary emphasis and prominence. In the time of the Reformation it was the duty of the reformers to urge constantly and persistently the doctrine of justification by faith alone, because this great ruth had been lost sight of under the Papistical doctrine of salvation by works. In our own country, in the great revival of 1740, it was

justification by faith alone, because this great truth had been lost sight of under the Papistical doctrine of salvation by works. In our own country, in the great revival of 1740, it was necessary to make especially prominent the doctrine of regeneration by the Spirit, which had become obscured through the error of the baptismal regeneration of infants. And Dr. Hodge has intimated that the doctrines which pertain to church-building and church-order will be those which will especially attract attention and discussion during the next twenty-five years. But as a denomination we need no stimulus in that direction; our danger is in the opposite quarter. We ought to discuss all denominational questions with comprehensiveness and thoroughness, but we ought not no neglect to present from our own point of view the vital, saving doctrines of the Gospel. We ought not for one moment to forget that we are sent to make men Christians, to preach the Gospel to every creature, to lift up the people through the power of the cross. We cannot be Baptists if we neglect to do this work, so constantly urged upon us in the New Testament.

(4.) By publishing what we preach, we shall, in the fourth place, be apt to give to the world living and practical books. For, if we preach effectively, we must so present the doctrines of (4) By publishing what we preach, we shall, in the fourth place, be apt to give to the world living and practical books. For, if we preach effectively, we must so present the doctrines of the Gospel that they will reach "men's business and bosoms." The substance of such preaching distilled into books will be likely to touch and quicken men. Richard Baxter wrote a cart-load of metaphysical and controversial works, on which he staked his reputation. For many years they have been covered with dust on the back shelves of old libraries, mere literary curiosities, and dry at that; while some practical books, into which he but the substance of that Gospel which he so fervently preached, written to meet the demands of his own congregation, are to-day his only literary monument. His Call to the Unconverted, his Saints' liest, his Reformed Pastor, are as powerful and effective now as they were when they first went forth on their mission of love and mercy.

Rest. his Reformed Pastor, are as powerful and effective now as they were when they first went forth on their mission of love and mercy.

There are a few men of our day who publish the very sermons which they preach. We need not attempt to imitate them; they might be hazardous without their modicum of brain. Spurceon does this. It may be that he publishes too much: but he thereby preaches to tens of thousands whom he would not otherwise reach. And as his sermons, when uttered, are practical, so are they when printed. The late lamented Dr. Mason, of Massachusetts, said that when he was passing a summer vacation in the Adirondacks, he had with him three volumes of sermons; one of them was by Spurgeon. His discourses he considered the least valuable of all. Sunday came and he wished to read a sermon to his guides and tent-men. He selected one from the authors whom he most esteemed; but his audience, one by one, dropped off and left him alone before the sermon was finished. He then tried one of Spurgeon's discourses, and those hardy men of the mountains listened eagerly to the last word. It was the highest compliment to the London preacher. The common people both hear and read him gladly. What is said of Spurgeon can be said, in a degree, of the more scholarly and polished Maciaren. In our own country Beecher is the best fillustration of the point in hand. We may wish that many things in his sermons were far different, but, as they reach and stir men when spoken, so do they when published. To write and apublish as Paul did, the same things, at least in substance, that we preach, is a method by which we can give to the world practical,

We need books on the great cardinal doctrines; and commentaries, not a few, which are free from every taint of eccleshasticism. Dr. Schaff, a good Pedobaptist, says that the world needs a Church History written from a Baptist point of view. Is it not high time that, as Baptists, we should enter upon the work of contributing our share to the religious literature of the world?

Are we, brethren, fully awake? The enemies of the Gospel are. Their dens and presses are exceedingly busy. Their publications are multiplied among us like the frogs of Egypt? Shall we sit down in despair? Nay, let us put our steam-presses beside theirs, from which light and truth shall stream forth over all our land. The truth has nothing to fear from error, if you will only give her a fair field and a fair fight. Fearlessiv, confidently, preach the doctrines of the New Testament; publish them; they are God's truth; and these two agencies, preaching and publishing, God himself has established for the dissemination of the fruth; and through them the whole earth shall be filled with his glory. these contain the historian's phase, the works he wrote on the kevolution, the Consulate, and the First Empire.

In the clouds we see first the Bastile and the people destroying it in their fury. Then advance forward the soldiers of the Republic; these are Jemapes, Fleuris, and the great wars of Italy. To these follow mysterious Egypt, with its nyramids; the banks of the Nile, covered with triumphant French armies, Kleber, Desaix; here is the centre of the canvas, and the heavens are brighty illuminated; this glow is very harmonious, and unites well with the warm color of glory. To this centre, also, is given part of the history of Napoleon at the summit of his glory and power; it is the brilliant period of the First Empire; but the heaven's graunally lose their brilliancy, as if to typify that it is no longer the people that is ruling; there are battles and victories, but the imperial glory becomes obscured and somber; dussnis represented by a routed army in the centre of snow and icc. This wonderful historical ente is given with marvelous clearness and genius; it traverses the canvas from left to right. Then at the right extremity the acts of M. Thiers are resumed. We see the grounds of Longtonmos, where Thiers, as President of the Republic, held the grand review of the troops, which he reergantzed when it was thought that France, crushed, humiliated, despotled, could never rise from her terrible fall. When I think how heantiful is this truly subime picture, and how inefficient are words to give an idea of it, my attempt seems must audacious. Those of you who will see the picture next spring may forget my description, but those of you who cannot have that privilege and pleasure may accept my intentions indulgently, and probably be glad to have the result of them.

FACT AND FICTION.

MICHIGAN MATTERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—The dome of the

new Capitol is now entirely inclosed, and but

Prof. Cook and Messrs. Davis and Graham, of

the Agricultural College, investigated two In-

dian mounds near Pine Lake, not far from where Judge Littlejohn located an ancient Indian vil-

lage in his "Legends of the Northwest." Two entire skeletons and a foot of another were

found. The skeletons were in a sitting posture, facing the east. Near them were a flint and a number of small glass beads; also, four crosses, with rings in the top of them, containing 84.91 her cent of pure silver. The largest one has on one side the letters H. R., and some other marks or letters indicating that the Catholic missionaries had been there. A physician had

missionaries had been there. A physician had taken a skeleton the year previous from the

NINETY-TWO-CENT-DOLLAR NONSENSE!

ment the silver dollar is remonetized it will necessarily advance to the same value of the greenback, which is over 97 cents. This

single consideration pretty effectually disposed

To the Editor of The Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., Nov. 17.—Thurlow Weed

has hit the nail on the head. Give us a silver dollar equal in value to the gold dollar, and you have the solution of all the difficulties at-tending the remonetizing of silver. The propo-

of the 92-cent nonsense.—ED.]

little more will be done till spring. It is estimated that the whole edifice will cost, finished

and furnished, inside of \$1,350,000.

FACT AND FICTION.

London Times.

The following particulars of the life of the convict Benson, gleaned from a French newspaper, will be read with interest just at present, and will will be read with interest just at present, and will be regarded as a fine specimen of that accurate and laborious research which sometimes distinguishes our Gallic neighbors. The paper is the Figaro. At Brussels during the war (of 1870-71) the author of this account made the acquaintance of Benson at the house of a common friend. The notorious swindler was then a young man of about 23, slightly bult, but with an extaken a skeleton the joint same mound.

The wheat sown this fall has in many instances too heavy a growth, and measures have been resorted to to retard the growth. Not a few localities complain of the insect and wire-few localities. man of about 23, slightly built, but with an expression of energy, and he went by the name of
simple M. Benson. This humble cognomen, however, people said, was intended to conceal the
scion of a noble race, his real title being the
Comte de Montegut (Montague), son of a General
of Division. If, for the moment, he chose to call
himself Benson, this was merely with the view of of Division. If, for the moment, he chose to call himself Benson, this was merely with the view of not casting a blot upon the family coat of arms, circumstances having imposed on him the dire necessity of gaining a livelihood by contributing to a newspaper, of which it was useless to mention the name. The contributor to the Figuro, in their confiding moments, expressed some surprise that a young man bearing so noble a name, and the son of a General of Division, should be spending his time at Brussels playing cards, while his proper place was in France by the side of his soldier father: but the Coate de Montegut was ready with a triumphant reply, the fact being that he was high in favor with the Imperial family, and had chosen Brussels as a place to dwell in, merely that, when the moment came, he might serve as a bond of union between France and the banished Empress. An additional reason, however, had induced the Count to take up his residence there,—he was waiting for the return of peace, when he would be called upon to play a prominent part in the history of his country. The Count made frequent journeys to London, and always on returning assumed mysterious airs. The war being over, the Count continued to reside in Belgium, and all at once he was observed to emerge from his humble situation. Peace, while reopening to him the gates of Paris, had made him master of his fortune, but he was so well pleased with Belgium, and had acquired so many charming friends and acquantances there, that he resolved to continue living in Brussels. He, therefore, bought a fine mansion, started horses and carriages, and became a man of consequence and fashion. For some weeks, indeed, the town talked of nothing but M. le Comte de Montegut and the show his dashing equipages made on the boulevards and the drives. One fine morning, however, the noble dandy was arrested, and the secret of his extravagence then became apparent. Towards the close of the war he had presented himself with false letters of introduction to the Lord Mayor of To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—I see the opponents of the restoration of the "silver dollar of our dads" claim that it will allow those in debt to pay their debts with 92 cents on the dollar; that their creditors, of course, expected 100 cents. Now, how foolish. Won't this dollar, the very moment this bill becomes a law, that is now worth 92 or 93, 20 right up to 100? Won't the creditor who receives his dues in silver dollars be able to deposit them in any bank at par? Now pray tell me who will be a loser? I jask, Mr. Editor, for information.

[Ex-Secretary-Boutwell admits that the moment the silver dollar is remonetized it will sition is so plain and simple, I can't see how it is possible there should be any difference of opinion between those who, beyond a question, have the best interests of the country at heart. Arguments and words may and do tend to confuse men's minds, and the plainer and simpler the statements, when so much is at stake, the better.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Vibert's Painting of the Apotheosis of Thiers.

A French Account of the Life of a Notation Convict.

A French Account of the Life of a Notation Convict.

Ennance of the Penge Case—Fragality of the Late of the Penge Case—Fragality of the Case of the Penge Case—Fragality of the Penge Case—Fragality of the Case of the Penge Case—Fragality of the Penge Case—Fragality

ried an obscure person of the name of Ellis, and seems never to have emerged from her normal social condition. The third married a gentleman's coachman named Richardson, by whom she had several sons and daughters, and on his death she married the Rev. Mr. Butterfield. One of the daughters by the first marriage became connected with a notorious scoundrel, who cailed himself 'Count' Bodembaye, and the two laid their heads together to pick up a weak-minded, drunken sor named 'Billy Howard,' next in succession to the Earldom of Wicklow, and marry him to this daughter. In this they succeeded; but Mr. and Mrs. Howard lived together as man and write a very short time. 'Billy' separated shortly after his marriage from his wife, and finally died in abject boverty in some low-street in Duolin. His death was followed by that of the Earl of Wicklow, when one of the most impudent imposiof Fais, which is half charred. This is a most proposed from the authors whom he most esteemed; but his audience, one by one, dropped off and left him alone before the sermon was finished. He then tried one of Spurgeon's discourses, and the then tried one of Spurgeon's discourses, and search to the last word. It was the highest compilment to the London preacher. The common people both hear and read, him glady. What is said of Spurgeon can be said, in a deep recording the more scholarly and posibled Macgrees, and the more scholarly and posibled Macgrees, and the more scholarly and posibled Macgrees, and the more scholarly and posible Macgrees,

ill-gatten gains never prosper is cariously exemplified in this case. Had Harriet not inherited aportion of the "savings" of Lady Rivers there never would have been a Penge case. THE CZAR GETTING FRUGAL. Litter from St. Petersburg.

As long as his Majesty remained in Roumania there was a continuous round of feasting, and champagne flowed copiously, but now the Imperial table is reduced to plain roast beef and oups, of which the whole staff partakes, and the soups, of which has whole star bestaces, and the red wine of Bulgaria has taken the place of the costly importations. The Princes and staff-officers are bound to take their cue from this, and a most unusual and almost Sparian simplicity prevails for the time being among the epaulets, at least within sight or hearing of headquarters. But that is not all,—even here at St. Petersburg the Empress feels bound to imitate to a certain extent the frugal whim of her hasoand in the field causing not a few deorecatory remarks. certain extent the frugal whim of her hasoand in the field, causing not a few deprecatory remarks and signs of distant among the ladies and gentlemehol the Court. Another circumstance also fills the butterflies of fashion and pleasure with apprehensions. The number of members of the imperial nouse now in the field is quite large, and fighting still continues, and is fikely to do so all winter. What if a Turkish bullet or shell should cat short the life of these high-born soldiers? The Court would go into nourning at once for three, and perhaps six months, according to the rank of the victim, and then there would be an end to one-ra, and masked balls, and any kind of the usual winter diversions. That would be too bad—and Nilsson coming.

The Paris Exposition.
Paris Letter to Boston Journal. The French have decided not to adopt any of the plans of their own or foreign exhibitions with regard to entrance fees next year. The tourniquet did not please them; and a member of the Commission naively observes, in his circular printed yesterday, that, as this is a State enterprise, a much stricter accountability than that of 1867 must be expected. The than that of less must be expected. The visitor to the Exhibition of 1878 must therefore expect to huy a ticket every time he goes, and this lie can do very readily, because they will be for salein packages, just as horse-car tickets are in America. They time he goes, and this he can do very readily, because they will be for sale in packages, just as horse-car tichets are in America. They can be had at railway-stations, in omnibuses and horse-cars, in tobacco-shops, cafes, hotels, theatres, at the klosques, in all kinds of shops, and at the Exhibition itself. In order that forgery may not be possible, the Bank of France has agreed to manufacture the tickets, and to provide them with a peculiar mark, which will render any falsification impossible. The Exhibition people are. I hear, counting on something like 10,000,000 visitors, and are making most extraordinary preparations for their comfort. I am glad to learn that the architectural features of the Exhibition of 1807 are to be revived on a much enlarged scale. The different countries are each expected to contribute something original and peculiar in the way of a building. It is a pity that some of our great insurance companies cannot send over models of their beautiful buildings. There is to be one immense avenue piereing the Exhibition buildings, and devoted to the display of architecture. I have omitted to state that the season subscriptions to the great fair will cost 100 francs, and that on no occasion will the single admission fee amount to more than one franc, or 20 cents. There are a good many interests here, managed or controlled by Americans, which will be represented. The Hotch-kiss manufactory of cannon, the drilling machine of McKean & Co., and other mechanical specialties will doubtless be fully shown. But these alone will not suffice to filustrate the growth and progress of the United States. I hope the Territories will unite and make a collective exhibit upon that of Holiand at Philadelphia, which was admirable. The exhibit or newspapers would be desirable also. The director of the Temps, the best evening paper in Paris, was asked, a month or two since, if he would join in a display of French journals for 1878, and he answered: "It would

be useless; the Americans would be certain to carry off the prize." Which is comforting to our national pride.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1877.

CURRENT GOSSIP. A TRIBUTE TO MY OLD HAT. Five years have come and gone, old hat, Since you and I have known each other; But now you've soiled and rusty grown,

And I shall have to buy another. I never shall forget the time That I of you became possessor, Since he who owned you had a way Which proved him quite a high assessor.

Four dollars fifty cents, be said, Was all too low for such as you; But now I'm selling out at cost. As I have something else in view,

I tried you on, you seemed to fit, I paid down half the cash at once, And left the other as a margin.

But Fortune favored after that, And long I've been your legal master, And you have done your duty, too, -Your crown is all but battered in, Your brim looks not the least inviting And I'm afraid you give to me

I know, if you could speak to me, You'd say I do not treat you tender, Or I would ne'er desert a friend Who'd been with me on many a bender

But chide me not, old hat of mine; You'll own I've oft been confi ential, And you have shared the fun with me, And roughed it more than was essential For many unsund downs we've soon

And oft I think I've told to you Much more than I'd have told my brother May Time, which serves us all alike, And conquers all, both old and young, Find us, when taken from this life,

Like you our duty to have done. Chicago, November, 1877. W. M. G.

TYNDALL ON HUMAN LIFE. Scientific American.

Prof. Tyndall has recently delivered before the Prof. Tyndail has recently delivered before the Midland Institute at Birmingham, England, one of those characteristic addresses of his which seems to us likely to excite discussion as widespread as that aroused by his famous prayer-gauge proposal and the great Belfast speech. The idea that there

that aroused by his famous prayer-gauge proposal and the great Belfast speech. The idea that there is no necessity for invoking the supernatural to account for the ordinary phenomena of human life has already been repeatedly foreshadowed in Prof. Tyndall's writings. Nor has be been at all alone in that view, as it is virtually the same as is held by the majority of scientific reasoners of the present time. But in this late address he crystaltizes, so to speak, that opicion and the arguments on which it rests into a compact mass of logical reasoning. With all this clearness, precision, and beauty of language which have rendered him almost without a peer as a public lecturer, he places before us a chain of argument, or rather causes his hearers to forge the links themselves, he only acting as a guide, and that enables them to reach for themselves allogical conclusion.

Just as in the opening of a masical work, a suggestion is given of the themes afgerwards to be wrought out, so in his introductory sentences, by which the audience is placed in good humor with themselves and the lecturer, Prof. Tyndall manages to shadow forth an instance of absence of free-will. Haif humorously he deplores the fate of modern scientific men, who, like himself, are drawn from their quiet laboratories and forced into publicity which is not conducive to the exercise of their best powers. Unlike Joule and Darwin, who are not dragged from their sectusion and made Presidents of Associations, he himself is a special surferer, but social duties are paramonnt to his will. With this much premible he launches into a splendid account of that great theory of modern science, the doctrine of the conservation of energy. "There is nothing gratuitous in physical nature," he says, "no expenditure without equivalent gain, no gain without equivalent expenditure. With uncorrable constancy the one accompanies the other, leaving no nock or crevice between them, for spontaneou to mingle with the pure and necessary play of natural force. Has this uniformity between them, for spontanicty to mingle with the pure and necessary play of natural force. Has this uniformity of nature ever been broken? The reply is, 'Not to the knowledge of natural science.' Then follows a wealth of illustration to show the universal application of the great law, and through this, step by step, the hearer is led to the question of the energy of the human-machine. Joule's statement is quoted, that unless we abandon: The physiological axiom that 'the animal body cannot create heat out of nothing, we are driven to the conclusion that it is the total heat within and without that ought to be regarded as the real calorific effect of the oxidation within the body.' A man weighing 150 pounds consumes, reduced to fifteen bounds. Were the oxidation

ing from this height, the heat is restored. The muscles of a laborer whose weight is 150 pounds weight sixty-four pounds. When dried they are reduced to fifteen pounds. When they would be wholly consumed in eighty days. It is but a step further on to ask what enables the production of bodily motions, and to linquire whether it is the action of the will. The answer is that the will is mediate, not direct. The nerves controlled by the brain pull, as it were, the trigger, but the gunpowder which they spinte is stored up in the muscles. "We all know the effect produced on a nervous organization by a slight sound which causes afferght. An adrial wave, the energy of which would not reach the minute fraction of that necessary to raise the thousandth of a grain through the thousandth of an inch, can throw the whole human frame into powerful mechanical spasm, followed by violent prespiration and palpitation."

Thus far—and we have given but the barest outline of the argument—nothing has been advanced which rises to any other level than that of plain scientific truths which no one can hesitate to accept. But now comes the question: What causes the nerves to act and liberate this gigantic power? Who or what is it that sends and receives messages through the bodily organism? The query is answered thus: "You picture the muscles as heark-ening to the commands sent through the motor nerves; you picture the sensor nerves as the vehicles of incoming intelligence; are you not bound to supplement the mechanism by the assumption of an entity which uses it? Are you not forced by your lewn exposition into the hypothesis of a fresh than soul? Henceforward the whole difft of the address changes, persuasion and abstract argument replace scientific deduction; but the speaker has proved us necessitariant by necessity, and then, lest the dillemma afflict

MISS WEATHERSBY'S RIES. New York World, Nov. 16. Miss Eliza Weathersby and her husband, Nat Goodwin, having severed their connection with the "Evangeline" combination, have arrived in town and are stopping at the Union Place Hotel. Mr. Goodwin is very indignant at the reports which have got abroad concerning his reasons for leaving

the "Evangeline" party, and very anxions that

the "Evangeline" party, and very anxious that his side of the story should be given, as he says "as much in justice to myself as for my wife's sake." It will be remembered that a Western paper printed a story to the effect that an actor named Singleton poked Miss Westhersby in the side while the company was playing in Chicago; that Mr. Goodwin thereupen was angry, out Miss Weathersby was not; that Mr. Goodwin about the side manager fined Mr. Goodwin Slo, which he refused to pay, and therefore took himself and Miss Weathersby from out of the commination.

a tone so loud that it was heard in the front of the house. When my scene was over I went off and met Singleton behind the scenes and asked him what he meant. He said he would shoot the heart out of me, and I said that he was no gentleman, and that if he was I would knock him down. I then went to my dressing-room to change, and while I was there Singleton went up to my wife, called me out of my name, and said that he would shoot me like a dog; that he had shot one man already, and that was what he would do for me. This frightened my wife, and she came to me and asked me not to go near Singleton, which I promised. Atter I had dressed I went up to the stage and heard Singleton in one of the rooms cursing me most vilely and threattening to kill me. I went in and said to him that we were alone, and that I would give him all the satisfaction he wanted right then. He made no answer, and so I spat in his face and then sailed in and gave him a therough leking. It lasted about ten minutes, and I came off first best man, though he weighed 170 pounds and is much larger than me. I whaled him so that he has been laid up ever since. Next morning he had me arrested, and I went to court; it is not true that my wife went too, as the papers say; she stand at home; the case was dismissed, and that was all. I then sent in my resignation, and my wife sent in hers, and when I went to draw my pay on Saturday I found that Mr. Tarr, the stage manager, had fined me \$10. I paid it, and I have got a receipt. Mr. Rice tried hard to get me back, and asked my father to persuade me to return, but I would not. Mr. Rice had treated me badly any way, because we were getting \$500 alweek and a percentage. Mr. Rice thought my wife send the were making too much money, so I was glad to leave anyway."

"Then Miss Weathersby is unhurt?"

"Why, certainly. She was angry, of course, at the treatment I received, that is all, and she was annoyed at the talk about ber being tickled in the ribs. We do not like that sort of newspaper notoriety."

"Then I can safely say that nobody's ribs were interfered with"

"Yes, sir, excepting Singleton's, and" (with a smile of satisfaction) "I tell you I just gave it to him."

Mr. Goodwin added that he is going to play now at the Comique for two weeks. Being asked if his wife would act there too, he replied: "Oh, dear, no. I can act anywhere, you know. We are going to get up a first-class burlesque company to take on the road, and we shall start in a few weeks."

MR. DANA AT NINETY.

Mr. Richard Henry Dana is 90 years oid to-day, and the country may well mark the oceasion with a red letter in the calendar. The oldest of living American writers, Mr. Dana was one of the first born of them, and is one of the most highly and justly esteemed. To very many of the present generation of readers he is indeed only a name, partly because the greater part of his service to letters was rendered indirectly. As editor of the North American Revisar, so long ago, partly because the greater part of his service to letters was rendered indirectly. As editor of the North American Revisar, so long ago that only old men think of his editorship as a part of the history of this generation, he wielded a power and exercised an 'influence for good over American literature the extent of which is known only to students of literary taste, but he has written too little and with too little attention to the great than scholarly readers. The high literary quality of his work entitles him to a fgremost place in American letters, but its exantiness deprives him of the universal popular regard which he might have won writh ease if he had carref for it. Lowell long ago said of him in the "Fable for Critica," that he carried with him a "paulo post future of song," and snuch of it was never brought into the present tense.

It is a curious coincidence, worth noting perhaps, that 'Mr. Bryant's earliest poem of importance, which Mr. Dana was editor, while Mr. Dana's first poems. "The Dying Raven" and "The Husbridge and will be a severed one, we may say, which has brought with it is keen; his health is good; his mind is as clear a sever. He is in a serene and sunny antumn of life, with the strength of body and mind to enjoy it keenly.

Mr. Dana's old age is a screene and happy one, a sweet one, we may say, which has brought with it is keen; his health to good, his mind is as clear as ever. He is in a serene and sunny antumn of life, with the strength of body and mind to enjoy it keenly. New York Ecening Post, Nov. 15.
Mr. Richard Henry Dana is 90 years old to-day

it keenly.

May the days of his Indian summer be many and long, and full of rich, purple sunshine!

OLD SI ON THE GREENBACK VOTE. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

As they sat together eating their first pint of resh chestnuts. Old Si said: De mor' I reads de furder I gits in de notion dat dere is queschins what 'sturbs politicks wuss

dan de nigger."
"What is it, den?" asked Pete.

"What is it, den?" asked Pete.

"Well, dar's de laber performers, an' de probishionites, an' de Molly McGire's party, an' all dat. Hain't yer ben readin' de papers lately?"

"Yas, but I hain't seen nuffin' in dar dat make me feel like shoutin' fer mo' 'leckshuns down hyar!"

"How 'bout dat greenbeck vote dat yer see recountid 'bout in the news?"

"Well, I don't orierstan' dat! Ef dar's enny 'leckshun 'roun' bout whar dar's greenback votes, I want's er 'skurshun ticket ter de poils rite now."

"Ob koarse, but dat ain't hit. I jess got de hang ob hit dis mornin'. Yer see I kinder got de idee dat it wuz de reknonstruckshun of de plan dey had down shyar when we niggers wuz fust in deman' on de two sides ob de fence."

"Less see'—you means—"

man' on de two sides ob de fence."

"Less see!—you means—"
"I means when de greenback vote represented dat de man dat votes de mos" on one side got de mos" satersfacry figuers on de shinplasters dat wuz rashloned out to him."

"Yas, I membahs dat."

"Well, dis are jess de mos' deseeven' diffrunce from dat yer eber seed. Dis means vote fer greenback many on giranl prinsupple, no matter who

back munny on ginrul prinsurpuls, no matter who

back munny on ginrul prinsurpuls, no matter who gits de handlin ob hit."

"An' de voter don't git nuffin?"

"Nary nickel!"

"Den I'se 'gin de pahty!"

"Well. I'se kinder sour'd on hit myself; but fer dis, dat I'se. willin' ter take greenbacks when I can't git speeshy, but when I do git silber in dese claws she's gwine ter de ole sock, yer heah me. I se larn'd dis sense freedum—dat er man can git long better in dis country widout party dan he kin widout munney."

This seemed a satisfactory solution of the "greenback vote" matter, and the crowd dispersed.

SAVED BY BAD SPELLING. An instance has occurred in France within a short time where a man's life was saved by bad short time where a man's life was saved by bad speiling, and it is probably the only case in history, recorded or unrecorded, where cacography proved itself beneficial. It happens in this case that the benefit accrued to an individual, and, regarded from the standpoint of justice, was not desirable. Haas, a desperate convict, who killed a jailer at Poissy, was found guilty, but the foreman, in writing the verdict, "Yes, by a majority," spelled the word "majorite" with a "g" in piace of the "j" in the last word. On this error the case was carried to the Court of Cassation, and it being held that the misspelling of this word constituted a fatal error, a new trial was ordered. The second jury, animated by a feeling of sympathy for the prisoner, who had been kept in suspense for an unusual length of time by the various proceedings, brought in a verdict of guilty, "with extenuating circumstances." This clause is always life-saving, and Haas was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

QUIPS.
"Very hard cash": Counterfest money. The man who invites you to choose: The tobac-

porters. When you meet a man who is "hard up," you

When you meet a man who is "hard up," you cannot do better than to leave him a loan.

As a carriage rolled by, laden with wealthy citizens, a countryman was heard to exclaim: "Money makes them air go!"

A paper advertises for "girls for cooking."—Chicago Tribune. It should have added: "Only the raw material need apply."

A gentleman who resided in close proximity to the County Jail remarked that he was not satisfied with his location, by a jug full.

A stadent, who was a hard reader, but a trifle

with his location, by a jug full.

A student, who was a bard reader, but a trifle obtuse, was inclined to resent it when a friend observed that he was getting lore every day.

served that he was getting lore every day.

Over the doorway of a shoemaker's shop, on the West Side, is a sign bearing the inscription: '1. K. Japan.' The proprieter is doubtless the identical plant known as the 'Japonica.'

'it's cold here this morning, papa, 'said a little fellow, as he shivered over his breakfast in a wretchedly heated dining-room. 'So it is, my boy, '1 epited the father, 'and so it will be while your mother is here; whenever she is about, it's soold all the time.' After that she made it warm for one member of the family.

"DEATH OF WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hyde Park, Nov. 18.—In view of the gen eral interest which is now taken in questions concerning the responsibility of criminals and suicides, I wish to offer a few comments upon a paragraph which appeared in Thursday morn-ing's Times, in an editorial under the above

that Mr. Goodwin abused Mr. Singieton roundly, and that the stage manager fined Mr. Goodwin \$10, which he refused to pay, and therefore took humself find Miss Weathersby from out of the combination.

A reporter of the World called on him yesterday to get his version of the affair. Mr. Goodwin is short, thin man, with red hair, a very pale conplexion, and a generally delicate appearance. He is evidently of an excitable disposition, and talls with great emphasis.

"Is it true that you left the 'Evangeline' company because Mr. Singleton tickied your wife' ribs?" he was asked.

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply; "there is not a word of truth it.".

"Were not your wife's ribs tickled?"

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply; "there is not the person to allow it, nor am I the man to stand it. Nobody tickled her ribs; nobody touched her."

"Whose ribs were tickled, then?"

"Whose ribs were tickled, then?"

"Nobody's, that I know of. The whole thing was this: In the last act of 'Evangeline', you know, I have to drag on a dog. While I was doing this, Singleton, who was assistant prompter, made a nolse behind the scenes, and I signaled to him to stop. He then called out, 'I shall do my duty,' in

it. And if we say that the act of the suicide is que to such an explanation, how shall we avoid the act lission that the same is true of the murderer also? Might not a slight modification of the causes which prompt a man to the destruction of his own life make a murderer of him instead of a suicide? In either case there must be the same desperate purpose; the same desperate purpose; the same of the same desperate purpose; the same of structive desire and loathing of human life; and the same means, together with an opportunity for committing a deed of violence. And when a man is in that dangerous condition which precedes the shedding of his own blood, one which is likely at atmost any time to result in self-destruction, might not a slight change of circumstance result in the substitution of another's life for his own! In short, are not the causes which sometimes result in the sudden and terrible culmination of murder essentially the same as those which produce "that mental change in which the man steps out of himself"?

Since there is not given to man infinite wisdom, it is not always in his power to foresee the operation of natural causes. And if these sometimes culminate in the production of a murderer or a suicide, does one deserve censure more than the other! If, deep down in the mystery of things, there lie hidden causes which develop unawares, until often they suddenly break out upon the surface, and mankind is startled by some borrible deed which is beyond their power to explain, then, in the absence of knowledge concerning the nature of these causes and their mode of development, is not the perpetrator of such a deed as powerless to prevent it as they to explain it?

Again, it is almost universally the custom, nowadays, to attribute suicide to insanity. But is there any more proof that suicides are insane when they kill than that murderers are so? Both are often said to take away life in "cool deliberation"; can we say that one is insane and the other not so? Have either courts at law or schools of medic

at least.

It is said that in the sight of God a suicide is as guilty as a murderer, since both are violators of the same law in the same degree—i. e., the Sixth Commandment. But if one is to be held irresponsible, and both are equal before God, why should not the other be held as equally free from responsibility? So far as the morality of the act is concerned, is it not the same in one instance as in the other? If Mr. Coolbaugh had taken the life of another man instead of his own, would not the only difference have been one of choice in human lives? I leave this question for the theologians to settle. In my opinion, the criminal who has committed a murder should be regarded and treated more as an invalid suffering from a frightful malady than as a fiend deserving nothing but the ignominy and so-called "justice" of the hangman's rope. For he can in no way be responsible for what he was at birth; the circumstances into which he was born were not of his own making; and, though sometimes seeming to control circumstance, nevertheless he has been governed by the iron hand of circumstance ever since—even to the committing of the deed for which society condemns him.

These considerations are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. They alone might not furnish sufficient reason for abolishing capital punishment. But there are other grounds aside from the question of responsibility on which, I think, it can be shown that capital punishment is wrong; among others, that the whole theory of punishment (on which it is based) is wrong in principle, and works great harm wherever it is applied. M. F. Horkins.

A Warning to Young Smokers.

A Warning to Young Smokers.

Charlottetown (F. E. S.) Patriot.

Another death is reported from excessive tobacco smoking. The deceased was 14 years of
age and resided with his parents at No. 9 Grove
Place, Waterloo Road. For some time
past he had been in the habit of
smoking tobacco to such an extent
as to make him delirious. On Wednesday last he complained to his mother of
feeling unwell. On being questioned he said
that he had been smoking all the morning, and
that he felt a tremendous pain in his chest. He
was put to bed, and on the following morning
he was found dead. The medical testimouy
went to show that death resulted from nicotine, an oil extracted from tobacco, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

A Quail-Eater.

A Quail-Eater.

St. Louis Republican.

Capt. Moss, of the Lindell, who is engaged in the intellectual feat of eating one quail a day for thirty days, on a \$50 wager, completed sixteen days yesteriay, leaving fourteen more to finish up. After the thirty days he offers to continue thirty days longer, stipulating to eat two quails a day, but has got no takers. He has been offered \$25 a week to eat his quails in the Theatre Comique, but declines to make a the Theatre Comique, but declines to show of himself.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
I patrons throughout the city we have established
Bracch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
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price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
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154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
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H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

CORDI, 140 Dearbora-e.

'PO RENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDIng, 50x80, at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sta, will alter and repair to suit good tenant; rent
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POR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS blocks on Madison-at: building cost \$250,000 a veam case, this is the finest property on the street (none excepted). Will be sold so as to net 10 per cent to buyer: \$6,000 must be paid down.

\$2,000-2 story and basement, brick dwelling, all modern improvements, and lot 28x125; between Polk and Taylor-ass, on Irving place, half down; just this house left if you want a great bargain here it is, cars in one block.

\$4,500-A fine 2-story and basement stone front dwelling, it rooms; all modern improvements, and completely furnished, all for \$4,500, \$1,000 down; this house is on one of the best streets in the city, and one block of street cars, east front; possession at once.

\$4,500-A splendid octagon 2-story and basement stone-front maneard-roof dwelling and lot 24x100 on Ashland-av, between Pols and Taylor-siz, this house is brand new, splendid tine house.

\$5,500-Nice cottage and lot 5x125, cast front, on Prairie-av, north of Thirsy-fifth-st, \$1,000 down.

\$3,500-1-1400 prairie-av, lot 27x150 cast front, or ner Twenty-seventh-st; house and barn.

\$3,500-1-1-room brick dwelling, brick barn and lot 21x125 on Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts, bargain.

\$3,600-A splendid 2-story and basement 11-room brick dwelling and lot 22x175, east front, on Verson-av., No. 231, \$500 down; balance easy (house is new).

T. B. BOYD, Room 7-179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A NO. 1 BUSINESS

T. B. BOYD, Room 7. 179 Madison 41.

TOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A NO. 1 BUSINESS property in the heart of the city. in pieces from \$50,000 to \$250,000, paying from 8 to 10 per cent net income. Parties looking for investments will find it in their interest to call our office before buying. J. HEN-RY & JACOB WELL, Room 3. No. 146 Dearborn—st. RY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, No. 146 Dearborn-st.

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basement brick house, good barn, and lot 45x125,
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FOR SALE-5 ACRES, NEW HOUSE, JUST OUT-side city limits: price \$2,300, \$800 down, balance 5 years; 19 places to be sold: cheapest property in the market and shown free; deposit your money for a home, market garden, or investment, safer than savings banks. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 116 Washington-st. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIPUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; to-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 4,

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A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; REED'S Temple of Music, SV Am Buren-st.

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payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Higherated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 32 Van Buren-st.

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TURNER, 418 West Madison-st.

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Water-st. R. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH TO
procure cheap tickets at 51 West Madison-st.,
where all kinds of labor is furnished. Remember, 54
West Madison-st.

West Madison-St.

Miscellaneous.

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live canvassers: catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON,
45 and 47 Jackson-st.

AS and 47 Jackson-st.

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as agent for Bell's Patent Teaching Caria, which
enables the youngest child to spell and read at sights
favorable terms; salary and commission offered to the
proper person; sample packs with particulars; 25 cents.
GRORE C. BELL, 178 Broadway, New York. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW, PAST-SELLING articles; best terms given; catalogue free-AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT THE Great Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR plain hotel washing as Atherton House, 973 Was

WANTED-A SALESLADY IN A FUR ESTABLE lishment; must understand furs. Address B 38.

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J young man in some business house. Writes a good
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Address B 37, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

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West Side.

TO RENT-SS PER MONTH-2-STORY FRAME house, 16 Harvard st.; 87 per month, 8 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 82 Harvard-st.; 88 per month, 6 rooms, 437 Western av, 18 15 per month, two-story frame house, 1600 West Polksst.; 812 per month, two-story frame house, 1600 West Polksst.; 812 per month, more two-story brick house, 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. more-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$40-TO THE RIGHT PARTY, ELEgant new marble-front house, 217 Ashiand-av, Reference required. Apply at 135 South Clark-at., in bank.

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furnace; convenient and complete in every detail; 112
Oakley and 401 Warren-avs. POTWIN & CORBY, 145
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PORENT-PLEASANT COTTAGE 300 LAKE-ST.; cheap to good tenant; in excellent condition. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. South Side.

TO RENT-748 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined: in thorough repair; go and see it. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building on northwest corner State and BROS. 123 Dearbora-sto. Room 12. PO RENT- Miscellaneous.

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Three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 1820
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Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick
barn, gas factures and furnace, 612 West Adams-st., \$20.
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Suite of rooms corner Sangamon as an analysis of the story frame, 179 Walnut-st.
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Two-story frame, brick basement, Webster-av. near
Clark-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

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TO RENT_ROOMS,

TO RENT-COMPLETE FLAT OF SIX ROOMS JUST renovated, on second floor, 987 Madison-st. POT WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-THREE ROOMS AT 241 WEST MADI-son-st., suitable for housekeeping; newly calci-mined; modern improvements. W. H. THOMPSON, 220 West Madison-st. South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AP-TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 152 PIPTH-av., and third and fourth doors, 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-av., with light on three sides. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT-TWO OFFICES, SECOND PLOOR, Apply to CHARLES GOUDMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, 116 Washington-st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A PURNISHED HOTEL IN a nice country town by a thorough first-class hotel man Address HOTEL, 530 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 170

Maison-st.:
Far any good farming lands or farms, a fine brick business corner; brick building and lot 40x100, rent, 83,800.
For farms or lumber, a fine large building and lot (clear), corner on Washington-st., near Haisted.
2 Fine new mills-douring and saw mill-with a splendid 80-acre farm, 3 fine framed/wellings; depot on farms doing a first-class business now; want good lands in Missouri, Kansas, or lows; \$25,000; no humbug.
A fine improved farm of 450 acres, near Goshen, Ind. (clear), for good piece of business property; will-assume some. Brick store and not on State 28, James 29, 200 for good farm one of the Month of 200 (clear), want a good farm in lows, Missouri, Illinois, or Kansas.

One of the finest hotels, elegantly furnished and doing an elegant business, in one of the best cities in Illinois, all clear; that business in one of the best cities in Illinois, all clear; that business for the property of the state of the s

Name 23,000; notes and throater, sec.,000; notes and for Control of 25,123, east front, on Halstell-st., between Madison and Monroe: want house and lot or good farm.
T. B. BOYI, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

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South Side.

268 STATE-ST.—CENTENNIAL HOUSE-ROOMS plane. Board, \$4 to \$5 per week.

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NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Good board and rooms \$1.50 per day; \$5, \$9, and \$7 per week. Rooms without board, \$2 to \$4 per week.

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25.000 BUSHEL STEAM GRAIN ELEVATOR, change, with some cash, for good city residence. Address Owner, 70 LaSalle-st., floom 6.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LLCASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast-off ciothing. E. HERSCHELL, 546 State at., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to. COCKHOACHES, BEDBUGS, AND MOTHS EXTER-minated by contract; warranted; article sold; houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington.

WANTED-AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST A few hundred or a few thousand dollars, part cash and part property, in something that will make big money. Address in confidence Y 97. Tribune office. LOST-SATURDAY, ON THE CORNER OF STATE
and Handolph, in a Van Buren-si, car, of on Faulina between Van Buren and Harrison, a parcel countaining trust deeds and notes, which are of no use to any
but the owner, as all payment has been stopped, A liberal reward will be paid if returned to the onless of
WRIGHT & TYRELL, Tribune Building.

TAKEN UP-A COW, 9TH OF NOVEMBER. APPLY

POR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR-HOUSE FIR boller; one upright engine, eight-horse iron tanks, lye and ton, pumps and seam pipes C. WATSON, 128 Michigan—s.

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will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between State and r Woman's Last Love."

Hooley's Theatre. lph street, between Clark ment of Fryer's Opera Troupe. Haverly's Theatre

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engi

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet Saturday, and mostly easier. Mess pork closed 5@7% per brl lower, at \$12.02%@12.05 for Novemb and \$12.20@12.22% for January. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$7.87% cash and \$7.85@ 7.87% for January. Mests were easier, at 5c for boxed shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were less active and firm, at 4%c for corn to Baffalo. Whisky was quoted at \$1.06 per gal-lon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.07% for November and \$1.05% for Decem-ber. Oorn closed easier, at 45%c cash and 44% 44%c for November. Oats closed steady, at 25% cash and 25%c for November. Rye was firm, a 54%. Barley closed stronger, at 61% cash and 62% 682% for December. Hogs were 10@15 dower, closing at \$4.30@4.50. Cattle were dull et \$2.40@4.75; and sheep do at \$2.75@4.00. Re dved in this city during the week: 71,649 brls our, 353,977 bu wheat, 648,205 bu corn, 206,918 Son oats, 26, 007 bu waters, 046, 205 ou corn, 206, 918
Son oats, 26, 007 bu rye, 169, 960 bu barley, 145, 927
shead live hogs, and 18, 384 cattle. Inspected into
sctore in this city Saturday morning: 214 cars
wheat, 242 cars corn, 36 cars oats, 13 cars rye, and
55 cars barley. Total (560 cars), 217, 000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.75 greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday your greenback dollar represented 973 cents in gold.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, the eminent Presby terian theologian and preacher, died yester day at Hartford, Conn., aged 75.

The Pittsburg Dispatch was burned out yesterday, but its publication will not be interrupted in consequence. It is gratifying to know also that the insurance is ample to

A Russian official dispatch announces the occurrence of the most important event in the war since the crossing of the Danube The fortress of Kars, the chief Turkish ghold in Asia Minor, was captured by the Russians yesterday, after an assault which began at 8 o'clock Saturday evening and ended at 8 o'clock yesterday morning No details had been received as to losses,

The peaceful quiet of a Philadelphia church was yesterday disturbed by a pistol shot, and the place of worship suddenly converted into the scene of a tragedy. ALEXthe services, left his seat, advanced up the aisle to where his wife was sitting, drew a pistol and shot her through the back, inflicting a wound believed to be mortal. They had been separated for two years, and SAYRES had once been imprisoned for break ing an arm.

While the people of the West stay at home and mind their business, leaving their Representatives in Congress to attend to the duties for which they were elected, the East ern gold lobbyists rush down to Washingto portune the President about the Silver bill. Friends of that measure are anxious that the other side should also send delega tions, but, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is to be presumed that the President knows what he is about, and that he has already heard the voice of the silver men spoken through the enormous majority which the BLAND bill received in the House

Maj. Kennard, ex-Treasurer of Cham paign County, Ill., has escaped the Peniten-tiary upon a curious technicality of law. He was confessedly guilty of the fraudulent sue of \$4,000 in county bonds, and was indicted for forgery. He admitted the act, but raised the plea that, as there was no authority of law for the original issue of the genuine bonds, the charge of forgery could fraudulent issue. This point was sustained by the Court, and the jury instructed to bring in a verdict of not guilty. It will not be surprising if, with this broad hint to guide them, the people of Champaign County should repudiate the bonds altogether.

held to-day it is expected a proposition will be introduced to attempt the withdrawal from the various Committees of all nomination and cases of contested seats, and to bring these matters to a speedy issue before the full Senate. This course is so entirely at variance with the traditions of the Senate that it is doubtful whether the Democrat could obtain the Republican support necessary to carry it into effect. It is well known however, that a great deal of dissatisfaction and impatience has been created by the intentional dilatoriness of several of the Comtees to whom nominations have been carred, and extreme measures may be ted if the enemies of the President ersist in their exasperating tactics.

The false assertions of many of the Eastern press in regard to the kind of money in which the national bonds are payable is very provoking. They persist in declaring that the bonds are specifically payable in gold alone. It is amazing how they do lie on this point, when every mother's son of them well knows that the face of the bonds bears the words : "This bond . . . ble at the pleasure of the United . . . in coin of the standard of the United States on said July 14, On the said 14th of July, 1870, the dollar was standard legal-tender equally with gold. The "said July 14" was the date of the approval of the Refunding act. The law fixed standard value on

sequent disputes as to the kind of money in which the bonds were payable. There is nobody above the intellectual grade of an apo or an idiot but knows that the dollar of 412 grains of standard silver was then a perfect legal-tender for everything, without excep-tion, and continued to be for three years afterwards, and until secretly and fraudu-lently demonstized. All the bonds sold since said 14th of July, 1870, are redeemal at the pleasure of the Government in coin of the standard value of the United States on the said July 14, 1870. That is the law, Messieurs, and you can't change it by howl-

ing "repudiation. Policeman WHITE, the brave officer who was shot by the desperado RANDE in the fearful encounter in a St. Louis pawnshop last Friday, died yesterday of the wound in the thigh received during his struggle with the murderer. Amputation of the leg had been resorted to in the hope of saving the officer's life, but the loss of blood suffered before surgical assistance could be procured on the day of the shooting probably resulted in degree of prostration which baffled attempts to save the Thus another is added to the already long list of murders committed by the fiend of Gilson and St. Elmo. RANDE himself was more fortunate, or at least the community was, for he is likely to recover from his wounds, and be spared to adorn the high station for which he is so eminently fitted that is to say, the gallows. The requisition of the Governor of Illinois will, it is thought be honored at once, and RANDE transferred custody of the authorities of this

We printed a letter on Saturday from Mr. JOHN UNDERWOOD, of Muscatine, Ia., which contained a particularly remarkable asser-

The plain statement of this case seems to be this: The bonds were issued by the Government at a time when both gold and sliver coin were legal-tender, and were of equal value in buying, selling, or paying debts; but in 1873 a law was macted demonetizing silver, and by so doing re-naced its value. This was the deliberate act of having this effect. The creditor had no power over the matter, and, therefore, cannot be held esponsible for its conseque

For cool assumption this is a little the theekiest thing we have seen in a long time. When Mr. W. asserts that "the law demone tizing silver was the deliberate act of the debtor." he either intends an ironical pleas antry or a barefaced falsehood. He knows very well that the swindle perpetrated on the "debtor" and the country at large was managed in two bills, one passed in 1873,—a huge bill consolidating the scattered coinage acts, which among other things made a liof silver coins, including the trade dollar. and innocently omitting the regular dollar ; the other slipped in by the statute revisers of 1874, making the gold dollar the unit of value. He knows that it was in this sneaking, indirect manner that the change from the double to the single standard occurred. He knows that not one man in a million knew what had been don until a couple of years afterwards, and that President Grant was not aware of it twelve nonths afterwards. The ayes and noes were not even called on the act of 1873, and only the initiated few knew the effect of the bill on the silver dollar. They kept their secret well, and accomplished by stealthy, fraudulent legislation in 1873.'74 what, if allowed to stand, will inflict on this country enor nous damage. Shall this thimble-riggin be permitted to remain on the statute-book now that the rascally act is exposed and known? Where nine-tenthsof the American people stand on the issue, cannot be concea ed. The silver dollar must be restored !

THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE. persistent misus of terms. It looks as hough the malcontent Senators intend to est their case on this old trick. The burder of their latest conference was to impress heir opposition to the President on the round that he denied them "the right even to suggest to him the names of persons to be appointed to office." If that were a true statement of the case, the President could carcely be sustained in his position. It ould indicate that he had set himself upon high a pinnacle as to be literally unaproachable. The attitude would be out of all keeping with the democratic theory of our Government. It would be at once ungracious and impolitic in the President to efuse to listen to suggestions made with unelfish purposes and for the good of the serve. But it is obvious that the President ha taken no such stand as this. The humbles citizen of the United States may exercise the right to "suggest" to the President, if he does so in a proper manner and without being so persistent as to make himself offensive or nterrupt the course of business. It is absurd, therefore, to assume that the Presiden has denied this privilege to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and, in so far as the Senators seek to spread the impres sion that he has done so, it is plain that they ssue. It is not that the President decline to receive proper and respectful "suggestions" from members of Congress, but be cause he declines to submit to their dictation of appointments, that they find a cause of quarrel with him. But the malcontent ele ent in Congress dare not use the right word in stating their difference with the President, for they would array public sentiment against themselves; hence their substitution of the word "suggest" for the word "dic-

tate," with the purpose of confusing the The real issue between the President may be best illustrated, perhaps, by an actual incident that occurred during the last year of President Grant's Administration, A wellknown, highly-respected, and thoroughlycompetent citizen of Chicago had been ap cointed to a Government office in this city, at the request of the Secretary of the Treas ury, in whose department the office belonged A then Senator from Illinois had another candidate for the place, and insisted upon the withdrawal of the original appointment and the substitution of his candidate. Upon being asked whether there was any objection to the gentleman who had been designated, the Senator replied that there was none, the the gentleman named was in every respec qualified for the position, and would give minent satisfaction to the people, but that he (the Senator) "proposed to make it a test case to determine who had the right to make appointments in his baili wick." The result was that the original appointment was withdrawn, and the Sens tor's "suggestion" accepted. In other words, it was conceded that the appointments in Illinois might be dictated by the Illinois Sen ators and Congressmen. This tells the whole story. When President HAYES came nto office, he found the United States par

they might see fit. The President had be ne a mere registry clerk, whose function was to go through the form of a nomination which some Senator or Representative, or a number of them combined, had previously dictated to him. Under this statement of the case, the diff

ference between the President and the Sen tors takes on another aspect. Presiden HATES set out with the deter store to the Chief Magistracy the constitu tional prerogative of making the appointment to Government office. He has never shown a disposition to trench upon the Senate constitutional right to determine whether i will confirm or reject his appointments. He does not deny to the Senate the privilege of making a quasi judicial investigation of fitness of his nominations. He concedes the right to ask his reasons for removals, but asks in turn that his appointments be not rejected without good reasons. He does not cavil at the claim that Senators and Representatives may suggest appointments, but h denies their right to dictate, and then insis upon the appointment of those they may name. He denies the right of the Senate to hold over him a threat of indiscriminate rejection of all his nominations in order to compel him to accede to the former system inder which they dictated the appointments. This is the essence of the quarrel between the President and the malcontent Senators. It has been so from the beginning. It will continue to be so until there shall be such an expression of public sentiment as shall force the machine politicians to abandon the old spoils system. The Southern question is

not the bone of contention; as a matter of fact, it was never anything but an excuse for such dissension as would enable the politicians to press their claims for the retention of the spoils system. The South is getting on very comfortably. Nobody wants to send troops back there to keep the country in a constant turmoil for the benefit of a few carpet-bag adventurers. The purpose of a certain clique of politicians is to intimidate President Haves into an acknowledgment o the old order for the distribution of Government patronage. The modern politician has advanced upon the inauguration of the spoils system under Jackson. JACKSON maintained that the office belonged to the party in power, but it issafe to say that he did not tolerate Congressions dictation in making his appointments. Jackson may have regarded party service as giving some special claim upon office, but the day spoilsmen maintain that there must also be certain service or possible usefulness in their personal interest. It was enough in Jackson's time that the men selected should be members of the party in power but the machine politicians now contend that appointments must not be made outside of a certain clique of the party in power; it is for this reason that they object to such men as Evants and Schunz in the Cabinet and MERRITT and ROOSEVELT, who have been appointed to the New York offices; all thes gentlemen are Republicans, but not the par-ticular kind of Republicans whom the mal-

contents desire in office. Thus, it is not a

question of suggestion, but of the most

offensive and intolerant dictation, for which

THE ARMY BILL.

the Senate caucus is struggling.

The Army bill, as amended by the Senate, has at length passed the House and will be come a law. The main features as to the size of the army and the disposition of troops are settled. The few amendments upon which the Senate has yet to act are of an unimportant character, and do not affect the real spirit of the bill, or those features of it which interest the people at large. The struggle has been a memorable one, particung the hatred or which the Democrats feel towards the army. It was first shown in their refusal to pay th army. Their most violent manifestation. however, was developed in the discussion upon the bill from the Appropriations Committee. The hatred arose from two sources First, there was an old, mean, Copperhead malice against the army, because it had een employed in suppressing the Southern ion and in protecting Southern citizen from outrage and violence during the period of reconstruction. Second, there was Communistic hatred of it developed by such men as BLACKBURN of Kentucky, CRITTEN-DEN of Missouri, and others, because it had succeeded by its presence during the labor riots in arresting the incendiary efforts of a mob engaged in .de stroying property, killing innocent people, and seeking to paralyze, if not ruin, the whole business interests of the country by stopping its vast system of exchanges and destroying its depots and storehouses. Out of this hatred sprang the effort to reduce the otal strength of the army at first to 15,000 and then to 20,000 men, which would have so crippled it that it could not perform its duties in protecting the frontier. Against this the Texas Democrats made a violent opposition because they wanted their own frontier protected against the raids of the Mexican greasers. They knew that, if the army were reduced to 15,000, or even 20,000 nen, this could not be done, and at the same ime protect the vast Western frontier. Therefore, in the Committee of the Whole they voted with the Republicans against the proposition. A way was found, however, to appease them. By the most deliberate vioation of the Constitution, the Democratic caucus inserted a clause in the bill ordering four full regiments of cavalry to be stationed on the Rio Grande. It was an act of violent usurpation. It took from the President one of his most important functions as Commander in-Chief. It usurped, moreover, the functions of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army. Clearly, if they could order four regiments to Texas they could order the whole army there, or they could order the whole army to Alaska and eave the country absolutely defenseless against foreign invasion or domestic violence t was an act unconstitutional in its operation and dangerous to the liberties of the country in its tendencies. It roused a storm of indignation all over the country, and con servative Democratic papers North and South warned the representatives of that party of the folly they were committing, but all in vain. The Texas Democrats accepted the bribe, and, forgetful of the service the Republicans had rendered them, voted for the bill. With the exceptions of those who were absent, the Democrats registered them selves as hostile to the army, and recorded promise, by their votes, to commit an act of surpation upon the executive functions that was clearly in violation of Constitution and the laws; and in this act of deliberate malice and reck essillegality, CARTER H. HARRISON, from this city, who makes up in Bourbonism what he in ability, joined. The bill went to ate, and the latter body amended it drew a carefully worded amendment

the Democrats of the House had sought to surp. It came back to the House, and the Texas Democrats, meanwhile having found that the President would afford their frontier all the protection necessary, flopped over again and voted for the amended bill, in which they were joined by LUTTRELL, of California, and WILLIAMS, of Michigan. The main features of the bill, therefore, are safe although saved by the narrow majority of 14 on the Texas clause, and of but 4 on the amendment to insert 25,000 instead of 20,-000 as the limit of the army. While the people of the country will rejoice at this action, which saves our army from virtual destruction, they will not fail to observe how far Democratic malice exists against it, and to notice that out of 189 Democrats there were 130 willing to so cripple it that it would in future be utterly useless as a national po

THE ROAD TO RESUMPTION. The Secretary of the Treasury and his supporters have been handicapped through out the financial discussion by unnecessary restrictions which they have imposed upon themselves. They have followed two lines of argument which are inconsistent with each other, maintaining at the same time that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar shall not be restored, and that the date of the resumption of specie payments shall not be postponed. The resumption of specie payments in gold alone by the 1st of January, 1879, without commercial disaster is a physical impossibility. Ignorant people, or people who have not given clos tention to the history of financial legislation. may be excused for thinking that it would be an easy matter to wipe out the small premium on gold that exists at present; but a wider comprehension of the subject may reasonably be demanded of professed financiers. They ought to know, if they do not, that a premium of ; per cent in gold represents much more than an inflation of 3 per cent in currency. The retirement of 50 per cent of the outstanding paper currency would probably be require to bring it to a par with gold and hold it there if no other metal were used in the process of resumption. Mr. J. W. SHUCKERS, who writes to the New York Herald in this connection, calls attention to the remarkable fact that a contraction of 54 per cent in the volum of currency was required to restore specie payments in 1819 in this country, while the contraction in 1837 was 64 per cent, and in 1857 nearly 50 per cent. In each instance, the premium on gold was small, but resumption was effected at the cost of the industrial and commercial classes, and their losses were enormous. The Bank of England was obliged to contract its issues 50 per cent before a resump tion of specie payments could be procured in 1821. The Bank of France, after having retired 20 per cent of its circulation, and having gathered \$450,000,000 coin in its vaults, and enjoying the benefit of a silver legaltender, is still not yet quite ready to resume. Its outstanding notes amount to \$500,000,000, or \$200,000,000 less than the currency of the United States, and the premium on gold there is not a tenth part so great as in this country. Until its issues are reduced to about \$300,000,-000, it will be unable to maintain specie payments. The active paper notes of Great Britain do not exceed \$270,000,000; those of the German Empire are less than \$300,000, 000; and the Bank of France had in circula-

broke out.
When the volume of currency in the United States has been reduced to the limits imposed by the trade of the country, another condition must be fulfilled before the paper can be maintained at par. This condition is the presence in the country of a amount of coin equal to the nominal value of the outstanding paper. It is a matter of ted. It may be in the Treasury or in the anks, or in the hands of the people. It may be in active circulation, or represented by coin certificates. But somewhere in the country it must be, if specie payments are to be maintained without interruption. The experience of all civilized countries has established this rule of finance as clearly as any law of nature. In view of it, the question the opponents of resumption in 1879 have to put to the Secretary of the Treasury s this: Where can gold coin equal to the nominal value of the outstanding paper in the United States be obtained? Gold is a scarce commodity in Europe The demand for it there has been stimulated by the action of Germany in demonetizing silver. The balances in our favor are not settled, and will not for years be settled, n gold, but in the evidences of our own indebtedness which are coming back to us at the rate of \$200,000,000 per annum. The United States cannot buy outright \$300,000, 000 in gold coin for bonds without convuls ing the markets of the world, and depreciat ing the credit of this country in them. There s a coin, however, of which Europe has urplus supply and which this country is producing annually at the rate of \$40,000. 000. That coin was a legal-tender from the foundation of our Government unti 1873. Its restoration to its old place would speedily bring \$100,000,000 of coin into this country from country from abroad; and in a few years, our foreign indebtedness being largely reduced and the palances in our favor largely paid in silver, t would be possible to accumulate a resump-

tion only \$280,000,000 when the war of 1870

ion fund sufficient for the purpose. The road to resumption, then, lies through the reduction of the volume of paper currency and the renonetization of silver. Even with silver resored as a legal-tender, it will be ong road and a hard road to travel: bu without silver it will be for a generation yet an impassable road. It is unfortunate for Secretary Sheeman and those who sympathize with him that they have undertaken so much. It would have been enough for them to keep the date of resumption and resto. silver; but to insist upon resuming without silver is simply to invite disaster and ruin.

We have seen it asserted in several quar ers that the Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGERthe "jumping-jack" of Congress-had presented a little bill of \$10,000 against the Government for making a stump speech be fore the Supreme Court on the \$1,500, 000 Centennial appropriation, but supposed the charge was a mere pleasantry got off at the Honorable gent's expense. But, as there has been no denial of the allegation, it begins to look as if the report is actually true. The facts in the case, it may be re membered, are these: When the Philadelmians were pressing Congress for a subsidy complete the Exposition buildings, it was concluded to loan them the money, to be refunded out of the receipts of the fair. Mr. EDEN, M. C. from this State,

so as to fix the limit at 25,000 men, and to to the Senate bill changing the gift into a loan

sight at the amendment, and tried to memorize it. He rushed off and wrote one as nearly like it as he could recollect. When the bill came before the House he sprang to nis feet, yelling "Mr. Speaker," and, securing recognition, offered his plagiarism of the EDEN amendment, and, we believe, moved the previous question. At all events, the House adopted it, and the Senate was forced to concur therein. When the time came for refunding the million and a half of dollars the Philadelphians refused to do it, claiming that as the amendment was worded they were not bound to return the money. District Judge sustained them. The was appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided it in behalf of the Government, on the presumed intention of the act rather than on the doubtful and bungling language of the act itself. Springer asked the Attor ney-General to be permitted to argue the case before the Court. That functionary naturally presumed that he merely wanted to explain the meaning of his words and save his own credit. Therefore he allowed WILL IAM to fling a lot of unlegal slush at the heads of the learned Judiciary Department But it turned out our Springfield member was actuated by a very different motive, for he has actually presented, it is said, a modest little bill of \$10,000 for his belderdash ha angue before the Court. The Indianapolis ournal, referring to Mr. Springer's modes

claim, says: Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, is succeeding in mak ng his record in the House of Representatives ex-essively odious. His conduct as an obstructionis luring the days of the Presidential count procure the execration of all Republicans and great many Democrate. His recent little scheme to grab" \$10,000 is more disgusting than anything he has ever attempted before. . . . In the firs which his pretended services were rendered. rom one of his colleagues. emplated such an amendment before he read of the information thus stealthily obtaine o anticipate his colleague's amendment. had presented his amendment in such bungling language that it had to be taken to the Supreme Court to have the Judges decide what his meanin was, Mr. Springen asked the Attorney-Genera to be allowed to assist in arguing the matter before the Court. The Attorney-General very naturally fault in the blunder and wished to do his best t untangle matters. Everybody supposed that, as i was his scrape, he would want to do his utmost to straighten it up. His little bill of \$10,000 for services rendered, therefore, took those who underod the case by surprise. The impudence Mr. Springes would do credit to a book-agent. should be promptly and effectually

WESTERN INVESTMENTS. It seems that the recent article in the Ne York Times predicting a general collapse of all Western mortgages, and making the most reckless statements about the existing condition of things, has provoked similar articles in different Eastern journals of influence full of apprehension and calculated to create alarm among capitalists who hold Western investments. Our attention has been directed to an article of a similar purport in the Bos ton Advertiser, which, assuming the statements of the New York Times to be true. counsels "moderation and patience among the Eastern capitalists," and advises them to renew notes and carry along the Western debtors till times revive and real estate and farm property resume something like their old values. Now, all this is very kind and patronizing, and, so far as there are nstances where there is an inability to pay mortgages coming due and at the same time a notable depreciation in the property mortgaged, it will be wise in the Eastern creditors to grant extensions in preference to enforcing foreclosures; for the nore foreclosures there are the longer the depreciation will last. But what we desire particularly to impress upon Eastern capitalists, and upon those journals which have l by the York Times, is that there has been a gross and unwarranted exaggeration of the real condition of things. A strict examination of both Chicago mortgages and the farm mortgages of Illinois and Iows shows that there is not the slightest cause for alarm, and tha

the charge of "swindling" sweepingly made against Western loan-agents in overvaluing property is absolutely without foundation. It appears that the statements in the New York Times regarding the condition of farm mortgages was based solely on a single failare of a loan broker, -that of CORYDON WEED, of Bloomington, who had been in the habit of guaranteeing the interest and principal of the loans which he made for others As a matter of fact. Mr. WEED failed and went out of business as long ago as February last. His personal liabilities amounted to something like \$50,000 or \$60,000. He has recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and it became necessary to include his quarantees of the loans in order to get a discharge. But neither the loans themselves nor the securities therefor, are affected by these proceedings in bankruptcy, except as far as his personal guarantee is concerned As the loans he negotiated on farm-lands amounted to nearly \$2,000,000, it is not likely that those loaning the money did so upon his personal guarantee, but accepted it simply as an evidence of good faith on his part in properly placing the loans. As a natter of fact, a Bloomington firm succeeded Mr. WEED in his business, and certify that the mortgages, with scarcely an exception, are perfectly safe. While there has been some depreciation in the value of farm lands, they state that it has been materially less during the last four years than in any other class of real property, and that farms in McLean and adjoining counties are being sold every week at prices ranging from \$30 to \$60 per acre, or a large advance over the sums loaned upon them. Yet a perversion of the facts in this single case seemed sufficient warrant to the New York paper to

utter a wholesale libel against the entire class of Western mortgages. From what we can learn, the practice of guaranteeing these mortgages is not general among Western loan agents. There are certain investment companies in New York which make a habit of "bonding" their Western farm-loans, selling the bonds on their own guarantee, and reinvesting the proceeds in other farm mortgages. In this way a company with \$1,000,000 of capital might have outstanding \$10,000,000 of their guaranteed bonds, and there is more likeliod in that case that their business is done carelessly. But this is not a Western scheme, and there is no way whereby the Western States can prevent the Eastern companies from operating in this " put and call" way, if Eastern capitalists want to invest in their bonds. But Western agents loan money on the basis of the security itself. We re erred yesterday to a statement of one agency in Chicago which showed that, out of 420 farm mortgages, aggregating an investmen of over \$1,000,000, there were only three cases where the interest was not paid prompt ly, and in these three cases there is no dan ger of a permanent failure to pay. We have ice had a similar assurance from another restore to the President the functions which to be repaid. Springer managed to get a Chicago agency, which loans about \$1,500,-

has been engaged in the business for fifteen years, and never till the last year have they been compelled in a single case to resort to foreclosure and sale, and in these recent cases the agents have themselves bought in the property when the principals did not

It is only fair that the Eastern journals which have given circulation to the New York Times' incorrect generalizations should repair the mischief, which threatens rather Eastern capitalists than Western interests. As for the Times itself, we suppose it has been deceived by misinformation, and presome it will not hesitate to correct its erroneous allegation.

The following is the passage in the speech of Mr. BLAND before the Finance Committee of he Senate in support of the Silver bill to which the representatives of Wall street so much objected. Mr. BLAND had been tracing the fluancial condition of the country and contrasting the price the bondholders paid for bonds with what they are now worth, and, speaking of the Silver bill, said:

I want to say now, with all due deference, you had better accept this proposition. If I know the people that I represent,—and I think I do, throughout all the West and South, and we had a little expeople that I represent,—and I think I do, throughout all the West and South, and we had a little experiment of it has summer, when there was an uprising of them from one end of this Union to the other.—you had better take the bill. Promises were made that this fluancial matter should be attended to,—that this people should have some relief,—and these men went home and are looking to Congress to-day; but I tell you, if you out on the screws much further and reduce these people much further to the necessities, when that uprising comes again there is no power in this Government to put it down, and instead of your bonds being paid in gold, they will be wiped out as with a sponge. And I stand here as a conservative man, and I say here I am willing to pay it as denominated in the bond, or for want the contract calls, but, unless this measure is adopted, you will see men in the next Congress that will place y u back where you were in 1869, making your debt payable in paper; and I speak to you as a friend and not as an enemy, and as a friend to my country. And I warn you now sincerely and honestly—and take care of that warning—that you had better pass this bill.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election exhibit three facts: First, that the whole vote is 200,000 less than one year ago at the Presidential election; second, that the Demo crats polled from 6,500 to 9,000 more votes that the Republicans; and, third, that the combined Communist and Creenback ticket received over 50,000 votes in the State, or about nine per cent of the votes cast, viz.:

The candidates for the other offices ran about the same as those for Supreme Judge. The third ticket drew the heaviest from the Republicans; that and apathy and dissatisfaction beat If a Republican had, like Mr. FROST, of Mis

souri, claimed a seat to which his only title was an alteration of figures that was at once and clearly exposed, and kept that claim up even after three courts, composed of Judges of his own political faith, had unanimously decided that his pretensions were without foundation in justice or law, it is quite probable that we should have had a nowl from the Democrat press about "counting in" and "keeping constituencies unrepresented" that would lone one's heart good to hear. It makes a good deal of difference whose ox is gored.

ends at the East, when they rave about at tacks on the national credit, that their last na tional platform (which was written by a New Yorker) demanded a repeal of the Resumption act. Perhaps, though, they are like the man who asked the ovster-opener for six dozen ovsters of a damaged sort, and then ordered a doz en Blue Points on the half-shell, explaining that the first lot were for the tape-worm. May be the St. Louis platform was for consumption by the HENDRICKS tapeworms, while the Eastern wing got a TILDEN raw.

It is a most inspiriting sight to enter the New York Herald office at night and hear the patriot who is, in the name of our common country, pitching into the West for sectionalism and silver preferences, exclaim to another pillar of the nation's hope, "Paddy, alanna, is Canada one of the Western States ! know all about it, but I can't make out the zoology of this land, at all, at all," and to hear the other reply, "Faix, JIMMY, it's a State in the Sout' Don't yez mind how WADE HAMPTON and thim other nagurs of the Returning Boord ounted HAYES out ?"

We cannot for the life of us understand why Mistah Conkling went down to Cincinnati las June like the wolf on the fold, and tried so desperately to secure a nomination to the Presidency, if it be true, as Mistali CONKLING now contends, that the President is a sort o satellite and fifth wheel to the Senate, withou either power or privilege of his own. We feat the balance of Mistah CONKLING's brain.

Another Fraud on that night-blooming cereal. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. An ungrateful natio refuses to establish a flap-jack department at Paris and put him at the head thereof, notwith standing his eminent qualifications therefor, proach the crowned heads of Europe, and t that end THE TRIBUNE cheerfully opens the columns of its Home department to him. Brace up, Samuel, there is still hope.

Heretofore St. Louis has been contented with the bad smell exhaled by its moral and physical nature, but at last it has been compelled to adont the cent of its grandmothers. This reform has been brought about by an awakening on the part of the citizens to a realizing sense of the value of their town, which hitherto has been quoted at the exorbitant rate of a nickel.

BEN BUTLER, it was understood, went down to Washington with a hat fuller of bricks than temperance apostle in the crude and uncon verted form. Congress has been in session for nore than a month, and the statesman of Es sex's bricks remain unburied, unwafted, and inslung. This will never do. Ye that have bricks, prepare to fling them now. If our Southern friends could only mode

their raptures till they were in full control of the Government, they might meet with less op position in obtaining it. It is our private opin on that, as "ARTEMUS WARD" said to Jers Davis, "The sunny South is making an egregious mutton-head of herself." That was a grave complaint of one Senator. hat, when he approached the President concernno affairs in "his district," Mr. HAYES co

ronted him with "the Cincinnati platform, his letter of acceptance, and sundry Civil-Service papers." To the cau-cusses these documents re especially unwelcome. It is represented that Don Cameron is less ersistent than the other Senators in demanding that none but Republicans be appointed to office. Shall we take this in connection with

Simon's threat to hand Pennsylvania over to the Democrats? One of the most contemptible suggestion the period is that the object in permitting the coinage of spuons is to secure the the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER in favor of the

At last the Texas delegation have defined their position. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday hey are on one side of a question; on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday on the other, and S

Speaker RANDALL is now at liberty to explain that the Army bill was passed under a mistaken impression that its oppo onents were all sober.

The winter season is near at hand, and it behooves all good citizens to recall the words of BRAHMA in the "Rig-Veda": "The man of sin who casteth ashes on the sidewalk is nearer the Kingdom than the Brahmin who saith to his ervant on a cold morning after a rainy night

The Turks have fought desperately to stay is Plevna. It looks as if they will be fighting a desperately before long to get out of it.

Another victory for the Southern policy Four regiments have been withdrawn

It looks a little anomalous, but this corn but ess was beaten by the Bourbons. PERSONAL

Mr. Darwin is to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge. The World suggests a new beatitude: Blessed are the poor, for their wills shall not be

It is said that Father Hyacinthe is very anxious to return to Paris to live, but cannot do

Senator Davis' recent fall in the Senate Chamber is described by an eye-witness as one of Walter Morton, the second son of the late

Senator Morton, has gone back to his work on the Mississippi jetties, where he has been employed The London Times' correspond

that Plevna is fast becoming a small Sevastopol, and for the same reasons—neglect of the favorable chance in the early days of the affair. George Alfred Townsend says the issue between him and Senator Conkling, as to the cor-rectness of the celebrated interview recently print-ed in the *Herald*, is one of memory rather than

veracity.

The latest petrified man was buried near hired a neighboring stone-cutter to create his maj-esty for \$135. They put a tail seven inches long on him, and had him made up in the style of an

Aztec Indian. Miss Bertha Von Hillern's walk of 100 miles inside of twenty-eight hours is a recent sensation in Philadelphia. When she stopped her pulse showed 120 pulsations a minute against 94 when she started. She was greatly enfeebled and

The Boston day-school for deaf children now has more than seventy pupils. Mr. William Welsh, brother of the Minister to England, has made arrangements for the opening of a si establishment in Philadelphia. The des are taught to read and speak by the mo

One of Vanderbilt's daughters is to be One or valueronts untigneed to married the last of this month. She will receive as a bridal present from her father \$500,000. Mr. Vanderbilt has given the prospective bridegroom a permanent situation as Superintendent or Manager permanent situation as Superintendent or Manager of all the New York Central Company's grain levators in New York City.

Effingham Lawrence, the new Collector the Port of New Orleans, is a carpet-bagger and an original Union man, but has of late years failen into the habit of voting the Democratic ticket. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress, but only obtained his seat on the last day of the session, after a contest of two years.

Mrs. Frances Hedgson Burnett, author of 'That Lass o' Lowrie's," makes some explans-ons concerning certain of her earlier stories which have been published by the Petersons. She says these stories are issued in book form wi her consent, and against her earnest protest. The books issued by her own publishers, Scribner, books issued by her own publishers, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., are the only ones which have The statutes of New York contain this

provision: "No person duly authorized to practice physic or surgery shall be *allowed* to disclose any information which he may have acquired in attending any patient in a professional character, and which information was necessary to enable him to prescribe for such patient as a physician, or to de any act for him as a surgeon." The attention of the physicians who testified in the Vanderbilt case s respectfully directed to the law herein stated s respectfully directed to the law december of the San Fran-Deacon Duncan sat in the office of the San Fransisco savings bank that he had plundered. The hirty days' rule was in force, for this was just be-

fore the final collapse. An energetic woman pushed her way into his presence, and demanded her money. The Deacon said that she couldn't have it. She drew a revolver, aimed it at his head, and said that she would get the cash or out would go his brains. She got the cash, and the Deacon, although his reputation for henesty is gone, retains Dr. Edward Richardson, a young Ame who has traveled extensively, has been lecturing in New York on his experience in South America. When he went to Brazil in 1867 that country was

in war with Paraguay. The vessel on which he sailed to Rio Janeiro had on board 800 cannibals. and most of the crew were down with the small-pox. The Captain was in a deadly sleep from the influence of some strong parcotic, and Dr. Richardson himself, who had some knowledge of navigation, sailed the vessel into port. The catalogue of Yale College for the

current year has just been published. The Freshnan class numbers 169. Included in it are the following young men from Chicago: George Snow Isham, Benjamin Bissell Lamb, William Wilson Kirchofer Nixon Sheldon Pharis Patterson Charles Edwin Rand, William Riggin Travers, and John Van Alstine Weaver. The catalogue gives the total number of students as 1, 039, including 133 academic Seniors, 144 Juniors. 131 Sophe-mores, and 169 Freshmen, 157 in the scientific school, 107 theologues, 50 in the medical school, and 63 in the law. The Springfield Republican is reminded of

a little story: "Mr. Edward Learned, of Pitts-field, is reported at Washington indulging in some curiosity as to whether he is a Republican or not. His ignorance suggests a little story. A traveline evangelist out on one of Mr. Learned's or Ja Gould's railroads, discovering a forlorn-looking yourg man at the end of the car, assailed him with young man at the end of the car, measured man with the usual category: "Are you a Christian?"
"Oh, no," was the prompt reply, "I'm only a brakeman:" If Mr. Dawes should tell his neighbor and constituent that he was only a railroad man his political distress might be abated. The Baltimore American of Nov. 12 says:

Until very lately on occasional fine days a vener able lady much bent in figure, but with an air of distinguishment about her, might have been seen walking slowly down Charles street avenue, leaning on the arm of a young and handsome min of medium beight, squarely-built figure, and dark complexion. There was something so out of comcomplexion. There was something so out of com-mop about the couple that passers-by who did not low them stopped to take a second look and won-der who they were. People who were well ac-quainted in the city stopped also and remarked one to another, "There are Mme. Bonsparte and her grandson." The venerable lady was the wide-ly renowned Mme. Bonsparte, and her escort was Charles Jerome Bonsparte, ner grandson, a rising member of the Baltimore Bar. Recently the distinguished. rising member of the Baltimore Bar. Recently the distinguished lady, now 90 odd years of age, has become very feeble, and does not venture out of doors, and there are grave apprehensions that her romantic and most eventful career is fast approach-ing its close." One of the most charming actresses of New

York is married to a man, a non-professional, who is a martyr to gout and jealousy. They separate about four times a year on an average, and these separa-tions are felt cruelly by the husband, who is passionately devoted to the woman, so that he is always anxions to "kiss and make up" on the slightest notification. They had an unusually lively quarrel this summer, and, after waiting in vain for some time in New York for some over-tures of conciliation on her part, the husband set out for his annual summer-time jaunt in the Adiron-docks, about as sick and sore a man at heart and feet as there was in the thirty-eight States. He lingered a day or two more on the verge of the woods, in the vain hope that the lady would relent, then to the vain hope that the lady would relent, then re-luctantly pushed into the forest depths, leaving word that if a telegram came for him the inn-keep-er was to forward it at once after him. Three days afterwards a telegram came and was at once dis-patched in charge of a trusty messenger to find him. He had, however, shifted his camp, and, like the wounded deer, pressed deeper into the tangled wilds, seeking to ease the sorrow of his soul. Not till after four days hard search did the messenger find him. The cost of this service way \$26, but the husband of his wife did not heed the, and his heart was glad (though he had beet deand his heart was glad (though he had bees de voured alive by black flies, and the brandy demi ohn was broken, and he was suffering the agonies of the damned with his toes) as the withdrew from its coverings of handk birch-bark the precious telegram. The it took it, rapturously tore it or it, and reed: are your poor feet?

FOUL MU

Death of the Who Fell i ing Ra

Gangrene Attack Which the in His

He Suffers the 1 putation Pr Dea

Touching Scenes During His The Bragging

His Fello Recov Cold-Blooded

a Church delp

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A Thieving Ins Blubbering York

RANDE'S LA Special Dispatch to St. Louis, Nov. 18.

who was shot through on Thursday morning Frank Rande, the St. E derer, died at 7:50 this darkness. He was condied with his family an side. He passed an exawoke early Sunday in but was shortly afterwal pains in his stomach Dr. Hill, calling the discovery that the loss of blood that his not equal to the task must in itself production to in in the leg. A consafternoon, at which the ing. But the possibilit if not of saving it, exist his leg. White feebly tion, which Drs. Hodger 5:30. He remained u chioroform one mi as the artery was loss of blood t loss of blood than half an ounce bei conscious, showing greescaping him. He seem the operation, and conv several friends. At 6: 7:10 he called his trie with him night and day said: "Good-by, old to said to his wife: "Fare meet over there." thought. He was The doctor pic felt his pulse, "It is over." The of age, and was acco

day with honors. Rande continues strength returns, does day for greater safet nurder in the first d in this State, as the o ant, and the case must at best, has dec recognize the require owing to identificat and other testimony, ishment for murder ishment for murder requisition will arriv Frank Hitchcock, of P to Jefferson City. Re stand removal under t The parties here fr

St. Louis, Nov. 18.— was shot by Rande was shot by Kande r o'clock this evening-afternoon that gangre was amputated betwee Hodgen and Hill. Th after the operation, by quietly passed awa so far improved shackled by the polic any attempt on his pa-tion from Gov. Cullon-here to-anorrow mornihere to-morrow morn once to Gov. Pheips, of Prosecuting-Attor of Prosecuting-Attorn authorities here that if course has been decid sons, the main one, while Officer White, Rande, was in the duty under the was not so in a legal to for the mao, and it is of manslaughter coul whereas, if he is take fields of his marderor first degree can easily It is therefore pretty taken to Knox Came. taken to Knox Count of the Grand Just

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Touching Scenes at His Bedside During His Last Moments.

> The Bragging Slaughterer of His Fellow-Beings Recovering.

FOUL MURDERS.

Death of the Brave Officer

Who Fell in Captur-

ing Rande.

Sangrene Attacks the Wound

Which the Bullet Made

in His Thigh.

He Suffers the Torture of Am-

putation Previous to

Death.

Cold-Blooded Uxoricide in a Church at Philadelphia.

Deed of a Dastard Who Had Formerly Broken His Wile's Arm.

A Thieving Insurance-President Blubbering in a New-York Cell.

BANDE'S LAST VICTIM.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Officer John S. White, who was shot through the right femoral artery on Thursday morning in an effort to capture Frank Rande, the St. Elmo and Gilson murderer, died at 7:50 this evening, passing away as peacefully as a summer's twilight fading into darkness. He was conscious to the last, and died with his family and friends about his bedside. He passed an easy Saturday night, and had been previously. He ate some beef tea. pains in his stomach and his right leg. Dr. Hill, calling soon after, made Dr. Hill, calling soon after, made the discovery that the officer was so weak from loss of blood that his digestive apparatus was not equal to the task of passing food. This must in itself produce inflammation of the stomach, in addition to which gangrene had set in in the leg. A consultation was held in the afternoon, at which the man was declared dying. But the possibility of prolonging his life, if not of saving it, existed in the amputation of his leg. White feebly consented to the opera-tion, which Drs. Hodgen and Hill performed at chioroform one minute, reviving just as the artery was picked up, with no loss of blood to speak of, less than half an ounce being sustained. While the after processes were being performed he lay conscious, showing great fortitude, not a cry the operation, and conversed with his wife and veral friends. At 6:30 he began to sink. At 7:10 he called his triend Baily, who had been with him night and day since the shooting, and said: "Good-by, old boy, I am going." He said to his wife: "Farewell, my dear, we will meet over there." He closed his eyes as if in thought. He was observed to smile. The doctor picked up his arm, felt his pulse, and at 7:15 said: "It is over." The deceased was 29 years of age, and was accounted one of the best offi-

day with honors. strength returns, does his capacity for lying and boasting. He was manacled at the hospital to-

cers on the force; and will be buried Wednes-

day for greater safety.

The Chief-of-Police, recognizing that a case of murder in the first degree cannot be sustained in this State, as the officer did not have a warrant, and the case must be one of manslaughter at best, has decided with the Prosecuting Attorney to urge Gov. Phelps to recognize the requisition of Gov. Culiom for the Gilson murder in Knox County, where,

ing Attorney to urge Gov. Phelps to recognize the requisition of Gov. Cullom for the Gilson murder in Knox County, where, owing to identification by half a dozen parties, and other testimony, conviction and capital punishment for murder surely await him. The requisition will arrive here to-morrow, and Frank Hitcheock, of Peoria, will at once take it to Jefferson City. Rande will not be able to stand removal under twenty days.

The parties here from Knox County to identify Rande returned home to-night.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Police-Officer White, who was shot by Rande Friday last, died about 8 o'clock this evening. It was discovered this afternoon that gangrene had set in, and the leg was amputated between 5 and 6 o'clock, by Drs. Hodgen and Hill. The patient rallied slightly after the operation, but soon began to sink, and unitely passed away at 7:50. Rande was so far improved to-day, that he was shackled by the police authorities, to prevent any attempt on his part to escape. A requisition from Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, will arrive here to-morrow morning, which will be sent at once to Gov. Phelps, with the recommendation of Prosecuting-Attorney Beach and the police authorities here that it be complied with. This course has been decided upon for several reasons, the main one, perhaps, being because while Officer White, in attempting to arrest Rande, was in the discharge of his duty under the public usage, he was not so in a legal sense, having no warrant for the man, and it is believed that only a case of manslaughter could be made against him, whereas, if he is taken to Gilson, one of the fields of his marderous exploits, murder in the first degree caneasily be proved against him. It is therefore pretty certain that Rande will be taken to Knox County, Ill., and abide the action of the Grand Juny there, if he escapes lyuching.

Spenal Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

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A HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Nov. 18.—A tragedy almost without a parallel in the history of this or any other city's crime was enacted at the Lombard-Street Protestant Episcopal Church to-day. The congregation had assembled, and the pastor had begun his sermon, when a man of genteel appearance, but with a wild, uncer-tain eye, entered the church and sat in one of the rear pews. The interruption which his enstrance caused was but slight, and before the sermon was concluded his presence was forgotten. When the benediction was about to be given, however, he jumped to his feet and walked to a pew directly behind the one occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Sayres. He hesitated for a moment before entering, but finally went in and assumed a reverential air until the blessing was concluded. No sooner had the last words of the minister died away when the stranger trance caused was but slight, and before the the minister died away when the stranger quickly drew a Derringer pistol from his pocket, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Mrs. Sayres in the back. There were screams of alarm from the women in the church, and the men, as soon

as they could recover from the paralysis which seemed to be upon them, rushed to where the lady had fallen. The man who had fired stood still for a moment and looked upon his work. Then he coolly returned the weapon to his pocket and walked rapidly out of the building. Only one gentleman, a deacon, George Miller, had the presence of mind to follow him. When the former quitted the building he walked rapidly towards Eleventh and Lombard streets, where he was overtaken and arrested by his pursuer, who recognized the man as Alexander Dursuer, who recognized the man as Alexander B. Sayres, the wounded woman's husband. When Mr. Miller asked him the reason for his terrible conduct, he made no reply, but began complaining of his head, and walked quietly with him to the station. Meantime Mrs. Sayres was removed to the basement of the church. The blood from her wound stained the foor as they carried her along, and she seemed to be dying. The ball, an unusually large one, had entered the back over the left lung. The physician probed for it, but was unable to find the lodging-place. Mrs. Sayres, rapidly sinking, was then removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is not expected to live through the night. Sayres is either temporarily deranged or pretends to be. No reason is assigned for his murderous assault. It is said that the man is a monomania on the subject of dying in the Poor-House, and that he had charged his wife and two sons with conspiring to ruin him. The event causes great excitement and indignation.

charged his wife and two sons with conspiring to ruin him. The event causes great excitement and indignation.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—During services at the Church of the Ascension this morning, Alexander B. Sayres walked up an aisle, drew a pistol, and shot his wife Elizabeth, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of where Sayers had been sitting. The bullet entered her back, and she now lies at the hospital in a dying condition. Savres was promptly arrested. Both parties have been regular attendants at church, but have been separated for two years. The husband had already served a term in prison for breaking her arm.

PRESIDENT CASE IN A CELL. New York Sun. Nov. 16.

Robert L. Case, the convicted President of the rotten Security Life-Insurance Company, will be sentenced this morning. He spent a wretched night after he was locked up in his cell in the City Prison on Wednesday, and the attendants say that he did not sleep a wink, but tossed about and groaned all night. Yesterday morning he was more cheerful, and brightened up greatly when his wife and daughter visited him. He had a consultation with his lawyers, and two or three of his old Orange-County neighbors called. The prison rules allow prisneighbors called. The prison rules allow prisoners to have meals brought to them until they are sentenced, and Mr. Case availed himself of this privilege. When sentence has been pronounced he will have to take the prison diet. Mr. Case's ceil, No. 13, is one of the best. It is light and well ventilated, and a bit of carpet covers the stone floor. A narrow bed, a chair, and a stand complete the furniture. Mr. Case was pacing up and down the narrow corridor between the rows of cells when a reporter case was pacing up and down the narrow corridor between the rows of cells when a reporter for the Sun called. He received the reporter with courtesy, but quickly said: "I am in my lawyer's hauds, you know, and musn't talk about my case. It's a dreadful position for a man who has always tried to lead an upright life to be in. isn't it! especially at my time of life."

Mr. Case has bushy brown hair, with scarcely a sprinkling of gray, and does not look to be over 50 years of age. Doubting the accuracy of the reporter saked, "How old are you, Mr. Case?"

"I shall be 68 next Sunday. They say I look a good deal younger. My only brother, Rear-Admiral Case, of the navy, is three years younger than myseif, but everybody says he looks to be ten years my senior."

The conversation drifted back to the story of Mr. Case's early life. He said: "I was in business when I was 14 years old. That was in Orange County. My parents died when I was a boy, and my brother, the Admiral, and myself, had to educate and provide for my sisters. For the greater part of my life I was in the shipping commission business, and owned several vessels in the foreign trade."

"When did you first go into the insurance business?" Mr. Case has bushy brown hair, with scarcely

business?"
"I was one of the stockholders in the old Security Fire-Insurance Company. That was ruined by the Chicago fire. Then the Security Lite was organized. I got into that, I might almost say, accidentally,—it might look as if a intended to reflect upon others if I say how. I only knew about the business in a general way. tended to reflect upon others if I say how. I only knew about the business in a general way, looked after applications for risks, wrote letters, signed policies, etc. The business was divided among the officers so that I did not know how policies were lapsing and that the Company was sinking money. I put all my salary in stock, and paid as high as \$22,000 for stock worth at par only \$15,000. I had every confidence in it. The Company was certainly dome a large business."

doing a large business."

"But where did the \$2,000,000 go to?"

"Four millions were paid on losses during the Company's existence; then the expenses were very large, and after the panic of 1873 the

"Four millions were paid on losses during the Company's existence; then the expenses were very large, and after the panic of 1873 the lapse of policies was ruinous. The rivairies and jealousies of the companies drove them into disastrous competition, and made necessary the most extravagant expenditures."

"Don't you thank that the moneys of the Company were embezzled?"

"No, they were lost. None of the officers, I am confident, got any. I am satisfied now that the half-note plan of insurance was the rock on which we split. You see, when our policies began to lapse in 1873, there we were with hundreds of thousands of dollars in worthless notes on our hands. If we had been an all-cash company we could have stood it. There was our mistake."

"And did you really know nothing of the condition of the Company when you signed the last report?"

"I did not read the report at all. The report was made up by Mr. Wetmore, the Vice-President, and the clerks. I had the fullest confidence in them. When Wetmore brought the statement to me to sign I said to him, "Wetmore, is this all right? He said, 'Yes.' As I signed it I remarked that I wished the companies were required to send in a single balance sheet, so that it could be seen just how we stood. I had no idea but the statement was true. I didn't read it at all."

In speaking of the other officers Mr. Case said: "I don't believe they intend to try Mr. Allen at all. They had to have a scapegoat, and they took me as the head of the Company, They never can convict Wetmore of embezzlement. He didn't get any of the money. None of us did. I have lost all of my property. All I had left was my place in Newburgh, and we kept boarders this summer to get along."

"Do you think your counsel will be successful in getting a new trial?"

"I don't want a new trial. I never could live through another. This one has almost killed me. I couldn't go through the experiences of the past week again. It's terrible." The tears came in Mr. Case's eyes several times as he talked, and he brushed them aw

A SMART THIEF.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 17.—The valuable span of horses belonging to W. S. Curtis, a farmer living north of here, stolen from him on the 23d ult., as appeared in your columns, was retaken yesterday at Vincennes, Ind., and brought home to-day. The thief has eluded all efforts at recapture until he arrived at Knox County, Indiana, where he was recognized by the Deputy-Sheriff of that county driving into Vincennes. The officer drove up, overhauled the Deputy-Sheriif of that coulty divine the Vincennes. The officer drove up, overhauled him, and, stepping from his own buggy into that of the thief, said, "You are my prisoner." The thief responded, "Not by a d—d sight," and, soringing from his buggy, ran down the street, around a block, and again appeared at the place where he had left his team. Jumping into the buggy of the Sheriff, who had left it to pursue him, he drove rapidly for the country. The Sheriff and other officers, quickly mounting, set off in pursuit. Finding that he was being gained upon, the thief stopped his horse, unhitched him from the buggy, and, throwing off the harness, he mounted and again led his pursuers. The officers, by changing horses frequently at the farmhouses on the road, were slowly gaining upon him, when the thief left his horse and made for the woods and a most impenetrable swamp near by and escaped. All the stolen property, including the team, carriage, and several sets of harness, were recovered. The distance of 300 miles was traveled and a period of twenty-three days elapsed before the slightest knowledge of the whereabouts of the thiel was made known to most skillful officers. He is without doubt an adept in the business, and his escape, for a time at least, seems not improbable.

THE FARCE CALLED JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 18.—Our Circuit Court CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 18.—Our Circuit court adjourned yesterday. The most interesting trial of the term came off Friday, being that of Maj. G. W. Kennard, a former County Treasurer, who was indicted for forgery, it being alleged that, after ne went out of office, he issued \$4.000 of fraudulent county bonds. The issuing of the bonds was admitted by Mr. Kennard, but on the trial his counsel raised the point that

there was no authority of law for issuing the bonds originally, and hence those in question could not be forged, as it is impossible to forge a thing which has no existence. The genuine bonds were issued to the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, while the law authorizing them said they should be issued to the State of Illinois. The Judge decided that the bonds were issued without authority, and directed the jury to render a verilict of not guilty, which they did. The decision creates considerable comment, and will doubtless lead to an attempted repudiation of the bonds still outstanding, some \$170,000, of which amount the University holds \$135,000.

ROGUERY RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—A gang of tramps boarded the west-bound Panhandle train in on the Indianapolis Division Saturday evening and refused either to pay fare or be put off the train. By the assistance of a large number of railroad men at Hilliard Station, twelve miles west, the conductor succeeded in getting them from the car, when one of them drew a revolver and fired at the conductor, the ball passing through the car window. The gang was ar-rested and brought to this city, where they will have a hearing on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. They were loaded with burglars' tools, and are supposed to be a gang which has been working this city for some time.

DEADLY ASSAULT. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—At 11 o'clock last night a man named Featherstone shot S. C. Reichard, proprietor of the Emmett House, in the head. While Reichard was fighting with Featherstone, Jacobson, a Black Hills partner of Featherstone, took his part. Trouble arose about an unpaid board-fill and a detention of baggage. Reichard is thought to be badly hurt, but will get over it. Jacobson and Featherstone are both a full.

A SWINDLER.
LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—W. S. Reuss, arrested here last night on a requisition of the Governor of Wisconsin charging him with swin-dling the firm of L. M. Marshall & Co., oi Green Bay, out of \$15,000 worth of lumber in 1870, claimed that at the time he was a member of the firm of Amos Smith & Co., of St. Louis. He has been known here by the name of W. Ames, has been speculating in property, and was considered well off.

PASSED AWAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 18.—Edward Stahl, for many years proprietor of the Ra'lroad Em-ployes' Eating-House of the Chicago & Alton at Bloomington, ran away last night on account of debts, leaving bills amounting to \$3,000 or \$4,000. No clue to Stahl's whereabouts.

> RAILROADS. HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

New York Herald.

The badly damaged reputation of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was considerably rellitated yesterday by the payment of \$160. 000, which sum had been advanced by Jay Gould to meet the September interest of the floating debt. As a sequence of the stockholders' meet-ing, which elected a Board of Directors at Hannibal on the 5th inst., the latter body—comprising the following-named gentlemen: William Dowd, William M. Bliss, William B. Leonard, Myron P. Busth, James M. Hartshorne, A. W. Greenleaf, Horace Porter, Henry H. Cook, and Julius Hallgarten-held a meeting last Tuesday at the offices of the Company in Broadway, when Mr. William Dowd was elected President, and Mr. William B. Leonard Vice-President. As there were divergent views and clashing make the most eligible Secretary, and the discussion having created a deadlock in the proceedings, by resolution the election of Secretary and Treasurer was left over for a subsequent neeting. This difficulty having been tided over the Board consulted as to the best and most expeditious means to release their securities from the possession of Mr. Frank Work, who held them in trust as agent of Mr. Gould until the \$160,000 was liquidated. Fears were entertained and feebly expressed at the meeting on Tues-day that Mr. Work had his private instructions day that Mr. Work had his private instructions from Mr. tiould to offer some captious and annoying objections to surrendering the securities of the Company, and that be accepted as a quitclaim of Mr. Gould's hold upon the securities of the road. These fears were, however, groundless, as Mr. Frank Work responded promptly to the invitation to be present at the adjourned meeting of the Directors vesteriay. Mr. Work assured the Board of Directors that he was ready to act with them in the best of good faith; that he or Mr. Gould had no secret designs on the railroad and never had no secret designs on the railroad and never had; that the money was advanced on purely mercantile considerations, and with no ulternor object in view. He was then willing and prepared to surrender to the company their bonds and securities upon the payment of Mr. Gould's loan with interest. It was very embarrassing, he said, and very aggravating that a plain and honest business transaction, conducted on both sides in good faith, should create so much adverse criticism and give rise to rumors hjurious to the interests of the road. Mr. Work's remarks were received in a kindred spirit, and the prevailing feeling, as manifested by both parties to the contract, was that of relief that they were mutually rid of each other. The primary object of the meeting vesterday was then consummated without unnecessary formalities by the payment of \$100,000 to Mr. Work on behalf of the Directors, and the surrender by him of the securities of the road, consisting of \$1,250,000 in third mortgage bonns, and \$300,000 in land contracts. These bonds have but a toninnal value, as they were authorized but not issued by the Company; they, in fact, were simply vouchers that had no real marketable value.

"Ye," said Mr. Hartshorne, one of the present iDirectors, who was also a Director under the old regime, and here is the original note of \$250,000, which is now canceled. They would not believe us on Exchange until this note was handed round. We have got out of the toils very eleverly. We are all right now. Fair sailing for the future."

"What does that \$250,000 note mean, Mr. Hartshorne," asked the reporter; "you only borrowed \$160,000."

"That was the actual amount we received," said Mr. Hartshorne, "but the original horediations and we only received the first instalment of \$160,000. You may be sure that we are well pleased that the of regimal brogramme fell through, or else we would not find it quite such an easy instant or one of \$250,000 for which we gove the world and the received, where they will all be canceled. Mr. Dowd, President Onthe bonds. Our entire floating debt is less

remarked that he was prepared for such an announcement; but he was by no means sanguine that such action would be of any permanent or paramount advantage to the Company. "The danger is averted, but the conditions remain the same. It is only removing the difficulty by reducing it into parts. Mr. Gould is got rid of, it is true, but the money which naid him is here. that such action would be of any permanent or paramount advantage to the Company. "The danger is averted, but the conditions remain the same. It is only removing the difficulty by reducing it into parts. Mr. Gould is got rid of, it is true, but the money which paid him is borrowed money all the same: no doubt advanced by the Directors and their friends. The future of the road depends entirely on its management. Judging by the character of the present Board I am not sanguine of its success. The Board is mainly composed of members of the old Board. In fact, Wall street is largely represented on the Board of Directors. Stock brokers, no doubt, are good business men, but they are kept too busy with their own affairs to bestow the proper attention which a large corporation, such as the management of a railroad, demands. I am afraid that the old sitoshod policy will prevail. However, if they are bonest in their professions, and they earn enough money to pay their debts. I have no doubt the road will soon be placed in as good condition as any other road whose securities sell at the same price."

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. A special meeting is to be called for the election of Secretary and Treasurer.

SCOTT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18 .- Col. Tom Scott and certain officers and Directors of the Penn-sylvania Railroad arrived in Louisville Saturday evening. They are on an annual tour of in-spection of the different lines operated by themspection of the different these operated by them-selves, and, in connection with their road. The party attended Calvary Episcopal Church in the morning, dined with Mr. Victor Newcomb, Vice-President of the Louisville & Great Southern, and devoted the rest of the day to consultation. They leave Monday for St. Louis.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

Why the Bulgarians Hate the Turks. Correspondence London Times,
ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 30.—Before Adrianople

became simply the chief town of a vilayet, and while the Turkish Sovereigns had fixed their abode there, the Sultan Selim caused the following memorable words, which were probably taken from the Koran or the chief compilation of traditions, to be inscribed on the portals of ment; if justice be not done to you, I absolve you from your allegiance to me." tion exists till this day on the now decaying palace at Adrianople, in the hall of judgment, but no longer, however. on the front of the palace. Tourists go over the palace, but, owing to the fact that the inscription is written in the Arabic character, it is seldom or never noticed, and since the different Sultans have given up the practice of administering justice personally, the present Judges have lost sight of it altogether. It must be seen to be believed how rapidly they send men from life to death, and how short a time it takes our modern Judges to establis proof of a crime, pass a sentence, and expedite the delinquent into the other world. The daily executions of Bulgarians in different places in our vilayet recall the periods of the worst Mongolian barbartites, and the question constantly recurs to us here whether the Government does not intend to solve the problem of Bulgarian autonomy by removing every male inhabitant of the province. This Turkish radical method of going to work would render the solution of this question exceedingly difficult; but, to make it a complete success, Europe should not be stirred out of the apathy in which she is plunged as regards these partial but continual massacres, and, further, the war now going on should not end. proof of a crime, pass a sentence, and expedite the delinquent into the other world. The daily executions of Bulgarians in different places in

and, further, the war now going on should not end.

A few days ago only a terrible scene occurred. It was the condemnation of fifteen Bulgarian children, the youngest of whom was only 10 years of age and the eldest 15, to hard labor for life. The charge against them was that they had committed murders and had contributed to the insurrection. Three days ago they were sent to Constantinoole, whence they will be transported to the galleys at St. Jean d'Acre. What is incomprehensible in this system of persecution, and what is an enigma to all is the ultimate object of the Government. In all countries in which insurrections and revolutions have occurred repression in lator for inc. The clarge angulant tention of the character of the contributed to the insurrection. Three days ago they were sent to Constantinools, which is incomprehensive to the galleys at St. Jean's drew. What is incomprehensive the sent of the contributed to the insurrection. Three days ago they were sent to Constantinools, which is the sent of the contributed to the insurrection. Three days ago they were sent to Constantinools, which is the sent of the contributed to the insurance of the contributed to the insurance of the contributed to the contribute to the contributed to the contribu

has completely disappeared and left no trace behind. The Bulgarians, however, knew that they had nothing in common with the Slavs but their religion and their dialect, which the latter had imposed upon them when subjugated for a certain while. If the Turks, after naving conquered Bulgaria, had used the very slightest intelligence in their mode of administering that Province, they would have made use of and profited by the dislike of the Bulgarians for the Slavs to attach them by indissoluble bonds, and render possible at some future time their amalgamation with themselves by consolidating theirs interests and allowing them to participate in all the prerogatives which conquest had brought to the Ottoman. But, no, they preferred to keep them at a distance, and to treat them as the pariahs of their Empire, and, finally, after ceaseless persecution, compel them to the many after ceaseless persecution, throw themselves into the Bulgarians now book to Russia as their savior. The number of Bulgarian and Turkish refugees in Adrianople amounts to more than 20,000, composed entirely of women and children, and this is easily explained, for the Mahomedans in the army or who have joined the bands of Bashi-Bazouks and the Christian Bulgarians have either been massacred or sought refuge on the other side of the Balkans. The heart-breaking scenes of misery and suffering of these innocent victims of this most sanguinary war are positively indescribable. Wherever you cast your eyes upon one of these trembling groups, you see the imprint of abject misery on all their faces, pallid looks and despair reflected in their eyes. Among these unfortunate peeple are some 2,000 Jewish women and children who managed to escape from the massacres of Kezaniik and Eski Saghra.

Bull himself, who adopted him into his own family. Ryan made several attempts to escape, but being carefully guarded was unsuccessful, and on each occasion he was severely beaten. He has now apparently accepted the situation, and Sitting Bull has made him a war chief and married Ryan to one of his own daughters. Ryan has let his hair grow long in Indian fashion, dresses as an Indian, and is known by the Sioux as the White Chief.

Upon the return of the commission to St. Paul, Gen. Terry caused the muster-rolls of Company I, Seventh Csvalry, to be examined, and found that Martin Ryan's name is borne as corporal, and that he was present for duty when his command went into that fatal action of June 25, 1876. It was stated by the friendly Indians that there are several others of Custer's men prisoners in Sitting Bull's camp, but Ryan's case was the only one which was verified. Sitting Bull was asked the question direct by Gen. Corbin if he took any prisoners of the Seventh Cavalry, and answered fatly: "That is none of your business." In regard to Corporal Ryan's case, Gen. Terry has written a letter to the State Department through Secretary McCrary, detailing the facts as ascertained, to the end that the assistance of the British Government may be asked to effect his release.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA. There was a large audience at Hooley's last evening, on the occasion of the presentation of "Der Freischuetz." Pappenheim as Agathe was effective as usual, giving the Prayer aria with fine shading and great impressiveness. Miss Cooney was the *Annchen*; her voice has some flexibility, but is lacking in compass and color.

Max was fairly rendered by Fritsch, though the Max was fairly rendered by Fritsch, though the impersonation was not particularly striking. Wiegand as Caspar was simply so-so,—the drinking song being the only part of the role that rose above medicerity. Adolphe doubled as Zamiel and the Hermit, and made a much better demon than saint. The Incantation Scene, though iar from having the proper scenic effect. was yet superior to what might have been anticipated on such a limited stage. As a whole, the opera was done in a manner inferior to the average of the past week's performances. To-night "Il Trovatore," in Italian, with Mme. Pappenheim as Leonora, Miss Julia Gould as Azucena, Mr. Adams as Manrico, and Signor Tagliapietra as the Count Di Luna.

THE GERMAN DRAMA. Mr. G. von Moser's latest comedy, "Der Hypochonder" (The Hypochondriac), was brought out last evening by Mr. Wurster's German Dramatic Company, at the New Chicago Theatre, before a very good house. Had it not been for the competition by the opera company at Hooley's, the announcemet of the performance of a new play by the noted author of "Ultimo" would have noted author of "Ultime" would have brought out the largest audience of the season. Those who went to the thestre in the expectation of enjoying an unusually fine treat were not in the least disappointed, the play being all that has been claimed for it,—the best and most enjoyable by this able author. The characters are all well drawn and copied from life, and the subject, though not an intricate one, is treated with a skill, ability, and lumor which must necessarily add to the already excellent reoutation of Mr. Moser as one of the ablest of modern writers of plays, and it is not at all surprising that it has achieved an immense success wherever it has been produced. The performance of the play last evening was a highly credible one, every character being well sustained throughout,—in fact it was one of the best, if not the very best, performances given by Mr. Wurster's company this season. The principal character, that of the hypochondriac, was portrayed by that able character comedian, Mr. Koch, and it is but fair to say that he not only sustained his reputation, but was even better than usual. It is doubtful if Birkenstock, the hypochondriac, has been performed better at any of the German Court theatres, where the play has had long and successful runs. Another masterpiece of skillful acting was the rendition of the character of Sauerbrei, merchant and member of the City Council, by Mr. Kost. Not only was his acting brought out the largest audience of the

done credit to many a more pretentious theatre-

SUNDAY SPORT.

A Shocking Spectacle at a San Francisco Bull-Fight-Justo Martinez's Cruelty-The Ring of the Piains and Ramon Chevarria, the Bull-Fighter, Have It Out. Sqn Francisco Uhronicić. Not. 12. The announcement that a bull-fight would be

eld at South San Francisco Park yesterday afternoon drew a number of persons to that re-sort. Those who expected to witness an oldfashioned Spanish bull-fight, where a savage wild bull is turned loose in an amphitheatre to engage in mortal combat with professional matadores, were disappointed, as the bull was not fought, driven to frenzy by darts, and finally killed after having gored a man or two to death, but was ridden like a horse or any other beast of burden. The vocation of the bullrider, or jinete, as he is called in Spanish, demands only coolness, agility, and excellent their faces, pallid looks and despair reflected in their eyes. Among these unfortunate people are some 2,000 Jewish women and children who managed to escape from the massacres of Keranika and Eski Sagara.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Special Disports to The Chicago Tribinate.

**MILWAEKER, Wis., Nov. 18.—City Clerk Edward Mahoney died at his gesidence last night, aged all years. He had been City Clerk alone 1850, and held other offlices of trust. Mayor Butter called a special meeting of the Comeniate to take action, and the Council and city officers will attend the funeral, which will be field at 2 p. m. to-morrow at 81. Joho's Cathedral. **HARTFORD, Comb., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Water 1970, D. D. Nov. 18.—The Rev. Water 1970, Comb., Nov. 18.—The Hot. John S. Hoffman, late one of the Judges of the St. Mayor S. Water 1970, Comb., Nov. 18.—The Hot. John S. Hoffman, late one of the Judges of the St. Water 1970, Comb., Nov. 18.—The Commission which was sent to Sitting Buil made an important discovery in the fact that the warrich as in insteam on a white prisoner captured at the Caster massacre. Before reaching rest and the continued of the foreign of the control of the control of the control of the start massacre. Before reaching rest men as prisoners, and after the first conference one of the half-pred interpreters men as prisoners, and after the first conference one of the half-pred of the fact that the warrich as in initian Chief.

**WaterstroyO. D. Comb. Nov. 18.—The Commission white of the control of the park. When the vacqueros entered the control of the park. When the vacqueros entered the part of the park. When the vacqueros entered the control of the park. When the vacqueros entered the late of the Little Big Horn with Courter Indiana and the control of the park. When the vacqueros entered the control of the park. When the vacqueros entered the control of the control of th horsemanship, while that of the bull-fighter de-mands all these dare-devil bravery into the bar-

the animal would become enraged and charge upon him with ferocity, being kept in check, however, by the fence. For several hours be bellowed about his corral, shaking his massive and about here of the head and throwing mud about the vicinity, and when the hour of exhibition arrived was worked at up to frenzy and thirsting to gore a victim.

At 30 clock Ramon Chevarria appeared dressed in a faming suit consisting of bright red shirt and carp, green trunks and gaudy striped hose in a faming suit consisting of bright red shirt and carp, green trunks and gaudy striped hose in an after calculated to torment the beast to man, to distract the attention of the geast from the rider when necessary. Chevaria sprung lightly into the arena, made his bow to the audience, among whom were several women, and called for his brute adversary. The gate between the amphitheatre and the pen was thrown open and the buil, with a fierce bellow, russed into the arena, where Eamon, fauning in the scale than another beliow of rage lowered his head and another beliow of rage lowered his head another beliow of rage lowered his head and another beliow of rage lowered his head another beliow of rage lowered

ed several times, to the intense delight of the audience. The bull could never impale the jinete, and consequently became worked up to a frenzy. Finally Lopez and a fellow vaquero rode into the arena and threw the lasso around toro's horns and another around a hind leg. The bull was then thrown to the ground, and the jinete sprang upon his back. At this moment a drunken German butcher, having become inflamed by whisky and the spectacle, jumped down into the arena despite the appeals of the audience, and with contemptible brutality endeavored to pluck one of the bull's eyes from its sockets. He succeeded in tearing the ball partially out, when the buil, roaring with pain, struggled to his feet with a mighty effort, throwing the human brute to the ground. The latter sprang to his feet to escape, but too late; the brute, with Ramon clinging to his neck for dear life, lowered his head and tossed his blackguard tormentor several feet into the air. As the butcher fell, the bull caught him on his horns and tossed him again. At this crisis several vaqueros rushed in and succeeded in diverting the buil's attention for a moment, and the brutal butcher was dragged out of the arena more dead than alive, with his out of the arena more dead than alive, with his clothes in tatters and bleeding slightly from several bruses, but rescued from the fate he so richly deserved. All this time Ramon was mounted on the bull. He sat on the neck, facing the tall, with his legs clasped about the animal's throat, and holding himself on by a rope, placed like a sureingle, around the brute's body.

rope, placed like a sureingle, around all body.

By this time the bull began to show the effects of the conflict. Blood was oozing from his mouth and nostrils, great patches of skin and flesh had been scraped off, and the eye coveted by the drunken butcher was swollen and bleeding. In vain he struggled to shake Ramon off, the jinete clung to him like a monkey, and, after charging about the arena for a few moments, the tormented toro gave it up and stood motionless, glaring at the audience, with Chevarria hanging to his neck like a great scarlet excrescance. It now became necessary to divert the buil, in ornow became necessary to divert the bull, in order that Ramon might spring off his neck and escape. At this moment the gates were thrown open and a handsome coach-dog, belonging in the neighborhood, trotted in and wanged his tail affectionately at the audience. It is not positively known that he was driven in by the Mexican to divert the bull's attention, but it is supposed that such is the case. Soweral men.

the gate, moaning and appealing to the andience with his expressive eyes, and with the implacable bull in hot pursuit. Finally the dog became bewildered and paralyzed with fear and amazement at not being assisted by the human beings around him, and crouched against the wall. The bull drew back, lowered his head, and charging upon the suffering animal crushed him against the wall with terrible force. The crunching of the dog's bones could be heard. He screamed in agony—not with the how of a dog, but with a shrick like that of a terrified woman. The dog lay in a heap, crushed.

The respectable portion of the audience became wild with indignation, and cursed Justo Martinez in unmeasured terms. Capt. Henry J. Burus, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, now interfered and commanded Chevarria to stop the exhibition under pain of instant arrest. Ramon, who had by this time succeeded in escaping from the bull's neck, calmly assented. Capt. Burus then arrested Justo Martinez for cruelty to animals in not allowing the dog to escape. Several Mexicans and hoodlums manifested a disposition to rescue Martinez, who struggled with Capt. Burns, and refused to go to the prison, but the stalwart Captain was not to be trifled with, and took his struggling prisoner to the City Ball. After leaving his friends. Martinez became calmer, and accommanded Capt. Burns quietly. His case will be heard in the Police Court this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19-1 a. m.-For the Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region. stationary and rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler northerly winds, veering to warmer easterly or southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, succeeded in the Western portions by

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	We	ad.	Rn.	Weather
6:53a. m.	30, 43	32		N. W.			Fair.
11:18a. m.	30,46	40	56	N. W.,	fresh		Fair.
2:00p. m.	30, 43	40	56	N. E.,	resh.		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30, 43	40	56	N. E.,	resh.		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30,41	39	63	N. E.,	resn.		Fair.
10:18p. m.	30.39	39	63	N. E	resn.		Fair.
		er.	Си	ICAGO,	Nov. 1	8-M	Weathe
Stations.	Be	er.	Inr.	1111	ict.	Luin	11 COLUMN
Buffalo	30	41	31	W., f	resh.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne .	30	.10	28		esh		
Cieveland .	30	43	35	N., fre	sh		Cloudy.
Davenport	30.	40	38	E., ga	atle		Fair.
Detroit	. 30	46	33	N. ge	ntle		Clear.
	30.	43	31				Cloudy.
Dainen							
Escanaba			30	N. E	rentic .	*****	Cloud.
Escanaba Grand Hav	en 30	44	30.	N. ge	ntle		Clear.
Escanaba Grand Hav Port Huron	en 30	44	30. 26	N. ge	ntle fresh		Clear.
Escanaba Grand Hav Port Huron Keokuk	en 30 30.	46 32	30. 26 39	N. ge N. W., Calm	fresh .		Clear. Clear. Fair.
Escanaba Grand Hav Fort Huron Keokuk Leavenwor	en 30 30 30 th 30	44 46 32 20	30. 26 39 46	N. ge N. W., Calm E., ge	fresh		Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy.
Dulaib Escanaba Grand Hav Port fluron Keokuk Leaven wol Marquette Milwankee	en 30. 30. th 30. 30.	44 46 32 20 47	30. 26 39	N. W., Calm., E., ge W., fr	ntle fresh		Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy.
Escanaba Grand Hav Fort Huron Keokuk Leavenwor Marquette Milwankee	en 30 30 30 30 30	.44 .46 .32 .20 .47 .48	30. 26 39 46 29	N. ge N. W., Calm. E., ge W., fr E., fre S.E., g	ntle fresh ntle., esh esh		Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy.
Escanaba Grand Hav Port Huron Keokuk Leavenwor Marquette	en 30 30 30 30 30	44 46 32 20 47 48 20	30. 26 39 46 29 34	N. ge N. W., Calm. E., ge W., fr E., fre S.E., g	ntle fresh ntle., esh esh centle		Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy.

strength which assures victory.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

August Belmont writes to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary reads to the Cablnet, a letter, telling that the Syndicate would be embarrassed if the Band Silver bill should become a law. We think the country could endure the embarrassenent of the Syndicate. Mr. Belmont has committed the mistake of advertising the 4 per cent bonds as "gold" bonds. He knew they were coin bonds, and be knew that the word "coin" referred to the standard coin of July 14, 1870. If Mr. Belmont has misrepresented our bond laws to his customers, so much the worse for him, but we do not see that the people should be thrown into a state of consternation. One more thing, while Mr. Belmont is writing and Mr. Sherman is reading on this subject. The Government should give its attention to its current rather than lits bonded indebtedness, for the present. If we resume apecie-payments on the all specie basis, our hational credit will be helped, not harmed. The world will have a practical exemplification that we are in course of discharging our obligations. Discerning capitalists will see that the double standard is something quite different from repudiation,—that restored silver coin is "equal in value" with gold,—that our old money measure is the true one, and that popular justice and the public credit may be vindicated together.—Unctimati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—A telegram from St. John, Newfoundland, states that the steamship countered terrific weather on her way out, and lost overboard her second and third mates and

BURNED TO DEATH. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—A lad, named John Murphy, 5 or 6 years old, in the temporary absence of his mother last night, got hold of a lamp, and, his clothes taking fire, he was burned so severely that he died in a few hours.

A Monument
as big as the grand pramid might be built of the
teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this
thing go in face of the great fact that Sozodont is a
certain preservative of dental decay?

Attacked in the night with a dreadful toothache. Giles' Liniment lodide of Ammonia cured me. R. P. Rowe, at C. T. Reynolds & Co,'s paint store, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. For sale by all druggists

For cramps, pains, and sudden chills, take San-ord's Jamaica Ginger.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Uicerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear, and Catarrh of the Throat, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

to inclement weather, and becoming thereugished included when the dispessive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Massles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrhol cases from whenever cause they arise, may be thin and with the control of the skin with which they come in contract, or thick and wellowish, emitting a front olor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. This latter phase is called Dry Cafarrh. The free mattery discharges cause the passages to swell and become difficult or impossible, and the sufferent field in the surface of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was entirelased, rendering breathing through the moss difficult or impossible, and the surface finds the permitting cold aft to pass directly to the brought tables and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane lady and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nos- and throat, the macus becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which allere so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye is sympathy becomes influency red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lits may be found glued forether, and matter vous system is superaded, such affectious becomes larged the control of the passages of the control of the nervous system is superaded, such affectious become alarming.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warm aft who are afflicted with it to make specify preparation for the remove. Every set put in spreporation,

JUST PUBLISHED. A carefully revised Treatise on Catarrh, with an accurate description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases, together with minute directions for effecting with Sanronn's Rabical Cura a speedy and permanent cure. Also observations on dictars the general health, of vast importance to all adjects with catarrh. It is wrapped about each beside of the Rabical Cura, or will be mailed free on receipt of stamp.

ceipt of stamp.

Each package of Sanyoun's Raproat Curs contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalling Toke, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, 81. Sold for the Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalling Toke, with the Contain Dr. Sanford's Inhalling Sanford Inhalling Inhal COLLINS'

Cures Pains and Aches.

trous liges the Circulation.
It equidites the Circulation.
It subdites Indammatory Action.
It cures Reptures and Strains.
It cures Reptures and Strains.
It cures Kidney Complains.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgis.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgis.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgis.
It cures Rheumatism of the Liver.
It cures Enjammation of the Liver.
It cures Enjula Weakness.
It is Grateful and Scothing.
It cures Enjulay Weakness.
It is Grateful and Scothing.
It cures Enjuleys or Pits.
It app. vincet by Physicians.
It is pp. vincet by Physicians.
It is pp. vincet by Physicians. CRIDE 25 CENTS,

se careful to obtain COLLINE VOLTATO PLASTER a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicast Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Whod sale and Retail Druggists through-out the United & ates and Canadas, and by WEK & a POTTER, Progrietors, Boston, Mass.

TOILET GOODS.

OF THE CELEBRATED PINAUD

Acquired its precedence upon its merits and withou the aid of advertising. His admirable Essence of ixor Breoni, Essence of Opoponax, and above all the exqui site Essence of Violet of Parma, distilled from the asi ural plant, havestready wor a leading position is the favor of the fashionable world.

Legal-Tender Reserves in New York --- The Struggle for Gold.

The Produce Markets Quiet--Hogs and Provisions Easier

Wheat Lower---Other Grain in Good Demand.

FINANCIAL.

Last week saw the beginning of the movemen of currency to the hog-raising districts. This absorbs a good many millions of dollars, most of which have to be supplied by the banks of this city and New York. The amount sent out is not yet large. The discount market was quiet. Applications for accommodation were not pressing. The packers are not yet borrowing heavily. Although merchants and manufacturers complain of business and collections, and are borrowing to make up the consequent shortage in their receipts, the loan market continues inl-supplied with good negotiable paper. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, and on the street call loans were 6@7 per cent, and time loans were 8 per cent. New York exchange became weaker, and closed on Saturday at 25c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were well maintained, and compare less unfavorably than other recent weeks with the corresponding figures of last

Rates of discount at the banks were 8@ 10 per cent to regular customers. On the street, call roans were 6 per cent, and time loans were 7608 per cent. The currency move ment to the hog-raising districts is reported to con-tinue. New York exchange was sold between

banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings of the week were reported as fol-lows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

\$290, 731 \$18, 123 443, 857 451, 752 301, 592 308, 135 week last year. 20, 832, 272 \$2, 104, 193

LEGAL-TENDER RESERVES IN NEW YORK. The New York banks are reported by the Public to be getting through the season very well. Not-withstanding a loss of \$1,028,500 in legal-tenders reck before last they report an increase serve and an increase of deposits, and a crease of only \$248, 300 in loans. The disburseof the New York Sub-Treasury in coin, hainly for interest, were \$5,316,959.39 during that week, and the gold receipts were only \$2,582,-835.04, and for customs only \$1,599,000. The banks therefore gained \$2,828,600 in specie ac-cording to their report, which was apparently made upon an increasing average. The loss of legal-\$25,000, the Park \$400,000, and the Importers' traders' \$715,000; but the Bank of Commerce mined \$554,000, the Bank of New York \$300,000, the Manhattan and American Exchange \$250,000 each, and the Merchants' \$200,000. A much larger loss would doubtless have been experienced but for the increase of \$563,400 in circulation; the banks which gained were the Meteropolitan, \$150, -000 each, the Continental \$37,000, Third National \$35,500, the Citizens \$20,000, and nine others

ENGLISH MANUPACTURES. New York Daily Bulletin gathers from its lish trade journals some news of interest about condition of English manufactures: Manchester, as usual, is despondent. The lates ecounts from Calcutta and China -- the two markets secounts from Calcutta and China—the two markets which are most eagerly watched—are depressing, and there seems little hope of either an carly peace on the Danube or of a speedy solution of political froubles in France—both events which were earnestly looked forward to for relief. A letter from Nottingham in like vein says: "Orders from America and the Continent are generally of an unimportant character, and in the home branch no real activity is apparent." In the north of England coal trade there was a shight imple of activity, and activity is apparent." In the north of England trade there was a slight ripple of activity, and es had been advanced. The iron trade showed signs of improvement, and, if anything, there been a weaker tone in that mixet. From one rer, however, come reports of an encouraging racter, the Hartlepools, where "the shipyards sent an aspect of activity, every berth being upted by vessels in various stages of comple-

all amounts each.

PHIA.

The banks of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York show, for the week ending Nov. 10: Loans, \$425, 039, 500 in 1877 and \$453, 821, 300 in 1876; specie, \$23, 181, 300 in 1877 and \$20, 033, 100 in 1876; legal-tenders \$38, 260, 000 in 1876; \$78,966,500 in 1876; deposits, \$293, 102,100 in 1877 and \$71,966,500 in 1876; deposits, \$293, 102,100 in 1877 and \$325,588,800 in 1876; and circulation, \$52,664,300 in 1877 and \$47,624,200 in 1876.

The London Economist of Oct. 27 says:

Amid the universal scramble for gold, the disposition of the market rates at the same time to droop is very conspicuous. In the German money market, as in this one, the rate of discount has dropped far below the "official" rate, the imperial. Bank of Germany charging 3%, the market 4 per cent. The latter seems to be partly a reactionary low rate after the momentary alarm caused by the Stettin failure. The former is kept up for the purpose of retaining gold in the country, at present only with partial success, while it is feared that a Russian external boan would drain the metal away largely from Germany. THE STRUGGLE FOR GOLD.

The report of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 24 shows public deposits, \$19, 691, 380; other deposits, \$100, 008, 965; Government securities, \$75, 718, 020; other securities. \$92,907, 830; unemployed notes, \$46, 527, 575; notes in circular unemployed notes. \$48,527,575; notes in tion, \$138,455,875; and bullion on hand, \$113, -468,400.

NEW NATIONAL BANK. The following new National Bank has been offi-cially reported to the Comptroller of the Curren-

ty:
2, 373. Pacific National Bank, of Boston, Mass.
Authorized capital, \$250,000, paid-in capital, \$250,000, O. A. I. Benyon, President; Frederick J. Chick, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Nov. 9, 1877. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1021/01021/2 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 971/0971/2 cents on the dollar in POREIGN EXCHANGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. Nov. 17.—Gold opened and closed at 102%, the extremes of the day. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent. 2 to 4 per cent.

Silver unchanged. Here silver bars are 121% in greenbacks, 117% in gold; silver coin 160%

Governments firm.

State bonds quiet. Stocks weak and lower in general, and a small! Stocks weak and lower in general, and a small volume of business. Delaware & Lackawanna, however, advanced to 50, closing at 49½. The movements in Michigan Central were very erratic, the stocks being up and down, first to get a short interest, and then to squeeze the bears. The dealings in stocks were confined to comparatively few speculators, fluctuations being too wide and frequent, and attended with too much uncertainty, to induce general operations. Quicksilver preferred shares declined on account of an injunction preventing payment of interest or dividends on preferred stock in preferred to common.

The failure of the savings banks in Reading, The, and fears that these failures might produce a general panic there, caused some uneasiness on these Exchange. At the close transactions

aggregated 93,000 shares, of which 17,700 were Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern. 7,000 St. Paul mmon, 2,000 preferred, 34,500 Lac 000 Michigan Central, 2,200 Illinois d 6,400 Western Union.

and 6, 4.0 Western Union.

Money 3@6 per cent, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.
Customs receipts, \$300,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$111,000.
Clearings, \$22,000,000.
Sterling dull; long, 480½; snort, 484.
Following is the regular weekly tank statement:
Loans, increase, \$340,000; specie, increase, \$802,300; legal-tenders, increase, \$875,500; deposits, \$2,944,200; circulation, increase, \$124,-700; reserve, increase, \$835,750. Coupons, '81.... Coupons, new...

Conpons, 68. 100% Currency is 1214

Western Union Tel. 784 Northwestern pfd. 65
Quicksilver 17 C. C. C. & I. S. 354
Quicksilver 17 C. C. C. & I. S. 354
Quicksilver pfd. 82
Pacine Mail. 225 Rock beland 1004
Mariposa pfd. 1014 St. Faul. 46
Mariposa pfd. 1015 St. Faul. 46
Mariposa pfd. 1016 St. Faul. 46
Mariposa pfd. 1018 St. Bail. 47
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SAN FRANCISCO Best & Belcher. 18
Buillon . 64 Northern Belle.
Con. Virginia, ex. div. 213 Overman.
California. 25 Ophir.
Conddence. 55 Siver Hill.
Caledonia. 4 Savage.
Crown Point. 58 Siverra Nevala.
Caledonia . 5 Siverra Nevala.
Exchequer. 5 Siverra Nevala.
Hale & Norcross. 80 Feliow Jacket.
Julia Consolidated.
Julia Consolidated. 28 Grand Prize.
Justice. 105 Alia.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The rate of discount in the LONDON, NOV. 17.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 4 per cobelow the Bank of England rate, 1 per cent. Consols for money and account, 96 11-16. American Securities—4948, 1044; '678, 10to-408, 1088; new 58, 107; New York Cent 107; Eric, 10%; preferred, 21.
PARIS, NOV. 17.—Rentes, 1067 77%c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock or

last year:	Page	Into			
	Shipn	ienis.	Receipts.		
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	
Flour, bris	9, 245	11,696	9,526	13,766	
Wheat, bu	54,621	59, 839	109, 565	68, 017	
Corn, bu	96,843	59, 375	75, 461	73,686	
Oats, bu	28, 182	33, 669	118, 399	23, 654	
Rye. bu	3,770	2,820	17, 451	8,086	
Barley, bu	19, 190	25, 966	64, 402	8, 131	
Grass seed, Ds.	190, 942	261, 470	32, 300	350,884	
Flax seed, hs.	235, 270	138,720	104, 309	218, 114	
B. corn. bs	147, 720	29, 370	127, 397	101, 390	
C. meats, bs	468, 870	308, 615	2,719,963	2,483,316	
Beef, tes	*********		750		
Beef, bris			328	116	
Pork, bris		280	771	2,308	
Lard, Barren	59,600	164, 668	1,066,750	868, 881	
Tallow, bs	27,825	64, 158	20,000	62, 352	
Butter, bs	83, 138	138, 471	138, 835	124, 704	
Dre'd hogs, No	111	100			
Live bogs, No.	18.052	29,635	1.721	3.817	
Cattle, No	2,659	4.351	1,386	3,647	
Sheep, No	-747	2,550	1,039	2,765	
Hides, lbs	337,000	204,800	149, 300	299, 515	
Highwin's, brls.	0011000	150	150	505	
Wool, ibs	232, 183	139, 678	150,622	322,937	
Potatoes, bu	7.739	4, 198	367	Jan, 601	
Coal, tons	5, 250	3, 389	2.118	1,205	
Hay, tons	50	152	25	90	
Lumber, m. ft.	5,633	1,500	1,933	2,177	
Shingles, m	1,480	400	181	513	
Salt, bris		975	3,768	3, 273	
Dait, Ut 18	**** *****	913	3, 100	0,210	

Withdawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 4,005 bu wheat, 1,156 bu corn, 1,376 bu oats, 323 bu rye, 3,000 bu bariey. The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 48 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 1 soft spring, 119 cars No. 2 do. 20 cars No. 3 do. 7 cars rejected (214 wheat); 38 cars high mixed corn, 137 cars No. 2 do, 44 cars rejected, 23 cars no grade (242 corn); 12 cars white oats, 23 cars No. 2 oats, 1 car No. 2 barley 14 cars extra No.3 do, 15 cars or dinary No. 3 do, 15 cars feed (55 barley). Total, 560 cars, or 217,000 bu. Inspected out: 118,654 bu wheat, 81,126 bu corn, 57,930 bu oats, 8,170

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10,	Nov. 18,
Receipts-	1877.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	71,659	76, 747	85, 109
Wheat, bu	363AH07	557, 025	491, 458
orn, bu	648, 205	610, 829	378,927
Dats, bu	206,919	309, 278	152, 804
Rye, bu	26,007	29, 293	23, 696
Barley, bu	169, 960	267, 355	224, 933
Pressed hogs, No	606	429	225
ive hogs, No	145, 927	97,645	135, 534
attle, No	18, 384	17,987	23,778
Shipments-	700		
lour, bus	72,593	-63, 350	73,301
Vacat, bu	616, 310	711,858	362,921
orn, bu	848, 166	601,802	622,901
)ats, bu	329,781	290, 698	123,905
tye, bu	26, 636	38,000	64,898
Barley, bu	280, 796	61,035	151,008
ressed hogs, No	477		
ive hogs, No	13, 266	989	19, 136
attle No	8, 159	10,775	12, 445

for corn and 5c for wheat to Buffalo by sail; with \$4c more asked for steam. Room was taken for 10,000 bu wheat, 45,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu

were quoted firm at 19c on wheat and about 18c on corn. corn.
Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats 5c per 100 bs higher than grain.

| The Cincunnati Enquirer gives the following figures of condition of the corn crop for two past years in three States:

| The Cincunnati Enquirer gives the following figures of condition of the corn crop for two past years in three States:
| The Cincunnation of the corn crop for two past years in three States:
| The Cincunnation of the corn crop for two past years in three States:
| The Cincunnation of the corn crop for two past years in three corn for the corn crop for two past years in three corn crop for two past yea

The yield of Illinois is estimated at 301, 646, 473 bu on 8, 935, 411 acres. DIRECT IMPORTS. The following statement shows the different kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 102%, the currency selling value of these goods in Chicago apout \$65,000: Class of Goods.

\$17,059.55 PROVISIONS.

The Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Ass the following as the winter packing at this point to date, as compared with the same time in previous years: The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 11, 237 hogs, against 15.629 for the same time last year.

The number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at the places named, according to latest mail and telegraphic information received by the Cincinnati Price Current, com-

ar as follows:

| Nor. 14, Same date, Nor. 1 to 1876, 1877, 1876,

\$12.20412.22\(\) seller January; and \$12.30\(\) 12.50\(\) and extended at \$1.50\(\) 12.00\(\) and extended at \$0.00\(\) 10.30\(\), the inside for old.

Let no mean the better demand, but declined about 5e per 100 10s, as the offerings were rather suggested to the state of the sellent se

December, 41-649gc.
Bacon quoted at 76674c for shoulders, 814c for short ribs, 834c for short clears, 113-6412c for hams, all canvased and packed. GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7c.

BEEF PHODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00
a10.25 for mess; \$11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and

810. 25 for mess; \$11.00\$11.25 to \$14.00\$15.50 for hams, Tallow—Was quoted at 7%@7%c for city, and 767%c BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was very quiet, the adjournment at noon cutting off business, which seidom opens much before 12 o'clock. Prices were nominally unchanged. Sales ted of 125 brls winters at \$7.05@7.25; 2,000 were reported of 125 bris winters at \$7.05@7.25; 2,000 bris spring extras (mostly Friday afternoon) at \$5.00@ 6.50; 100 bris spring superfines at \$4.50; 40 bris rye flour at \$3.25; and 20 bris buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 2,200 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.25@6.50; choice to fine spring, \$5.75@6.50; fair to good spring, \$4.74@5.25; low spring, \$3.05@5.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.25@5.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.00@5.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.25@5.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.00@5.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.00.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.2565.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6. 6.50; patent springs, \$7.00@9.00; low grade, \$3.00@ 3.50; rye, \$3.10@3.40; buckwheat, \$5.25@6.00. BRAN+Was in fair demand and firm. Sales were reported of 20 tons, at \$12.50 per ton, mostly on track. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal, at \$16.25 per ton,

Shipmers 2. 50. 68, 100 of 1.50 of 1.5 WHEAT-Was quiet and easier, declining %c, and

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—was steady at \$2.0262.12.

BRIOM-CORN—Continues in fair demand and steady.

Dealers are shipping the dorn that has been sold, as fast as they can get cars. The receipts continue liberal.

Quotations: Choice new burt. 5½-66c, and fair to good sixes. No. I medium. 4½-65c; No. I hasde and covers. 4½-65c; No. I medium. 4½-65c; No. I hasde and covers. 4½-65c; No. 2 do and common medium. 4½-65c; Interior straight, 3½-64c; Crooked. 2½-63½-6c.

BUTTER—No marked changes were observable. There was a well-sustained demand for good to choice butter and a steady range set of prices, but anything not answering to that description was more or less neglected, with prices leaning in buyers' favor. The bulk of the receipts continue to find an Easterd outlot. We quote: Fancy creamery. 306-32c; good to choice grades, 20-62c; in medium. 15-618c; inferior to common, 5-614c. GENERAL MARKETS. guote: Fancy creamety.
guate: Fancy creamety.
grades, 20628c; medium, 15618c; inferior to commun.

the feeling being steady at the annexed quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 10½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bn, 15 &15c; gunnies, singles, 14@14½c; do. double, 24@

Glise; guinnies, singles, lagarage; to.

244c.

CHEESE—Trade remained unimproved, and the tenor of prices was again weak. There was a hand-to-mouth demand at the following range of prices: Good to best factory at 11%-612%c, and lower grades at 93-10%c.

COAL—Remains firm, with prices of anthracite showing a tendency to a higher range. Only a moderate demand existed at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna, large egg. 85, 30: do not and range, and small egg. 86,75; Piedmont. \$7.30; Bloss burg. \$8.50; Briar Hill. 83.50; Baltimore & Ohio. \$4.50.00; Blimois. \$3.500s4.00; Gartaherrie. \$4.75; Indiana licekt. Prest. Sugar were quoted at 20c, and ex-packed stock at 18618c. mackers, and cod remain strong.

Billion Presh eggs were quoted at 20c, and ex-packed stock at 1681bt, mackersi, and cod remain strong. Other fish are steady. A moderate business was doing at the following quotations: No. 1 white-nat. per 4- vor. 84, 5064, 60; family whitens, 22, 758, 3,00; trout, \$3,2563,50; mackerel, extra, ½-0rl, \$13, 50 (914,00; No. 1 shore; \$10,006 10,50; No. 104, \$8,506, 9,00; No. 2 shore; ½-0rl, \$8,3568,50; No. 2 bay, \$7,75 (68,00); large family do, now; ½-brl, \$6,00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1,8062,00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1,0061,75; do medium, \$1,3061,40; large family, kits, \$1,006,100; large family, kits, \$1,000; large family, ki

round, bris. \$6.50; do ½-bris. \$3.50; Norwegian spins stock fish, 125c per bi; smoked halibut, sellor; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon. ½-bri, \$8.00.

Fig. 70.

Fig.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 299662796; Java, No. 2, 23966 2446; choice and fancy Rio, 2502746; good to prime, 2462746; common to fair, 189661946; roasting, 17 Situa as—Patent cut load, 119661196; crushed, 10% 1086; granulated, 10% 1086; powdered, 10% 1086106; and 1086; granulated, 10% 1096; powdered, 10% 1086106; A dandard, 98 506; to No. 2, 88 506; extra C. 24 506; and 24 506; crossed, No. 2, 88 506; extra C. 24 506; extra C. 24 506; extra C. 25 506; extra do. 5568.50; Common to good, 45 506; extra do. 5568.50; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 556800; do, prime, 504855; common to good, 45 506; common molasses, 42645c; black strap, 33235c. Spices—Allapica, 17661746; cloves, 45900; cassia, 256256; pebper, 1556816c; antinegs, No. 1, 81,0031.05; do No. 2,06695c; calcutta ginger, 108411c. Soar—T rue Blue, 556c; German motified, 66646; Blue Lily, 6c; white Lily, 546; white hose. Peach Blossom rood demand and frue. No. 1 timothy soli at \$11,50 delivered. The demand was chiefly local. The neighboring farmers are unable to deliver loose hay, owing to the impassable state of the roads; No. 1 timothy, \$11,00 on track; No. 2 do, \$9,0069.50; mixed, \$8,00; upland prairie, \$9,00; No. 1 prairie, \$8,00; slough, \$6,00.
HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. The supplies are increasing, though light hides are scarce; city butchers' cows. 74c; steers, 74c; green cured, light, 996096; heavy, 89c, damaged, 79c; part cured, 89c; green saited kip, 11c; green call; 1256618c; tima and prime dry kip and call, 146610c; dry-salted hides. 129c; dry flint do. 16611c; and 1676 deg. 1681; higher scarce of the color of POULTRY AND GAME-Were in little better local

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in little better local request, choice fresh receipts bringing the outside quotations. The market was depressed by large offerings of old stock: Live chickens, \$1.75@2.50 per doz; dressed do, 6@7c per lb: ducks, \$2.25@2.50; turkeys, 7c; do dressed, \$600c; geess, \$7.00c; 50; prairie chickens, \$3.50; partridges, \$2.00; quali, \$1.00; wild ducks, \$1.00c; venisors and unchanged. The offerings of clover were a little larger, and the market closed rather weak. Flax was scarce and firmly leid at \$1.28 \$41.32. Clover sold at \$5.00@5.10, and timothy at \$4.18 \$41.32.

81.33.—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw fine SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw fine SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw fine Salt, \$1.05; New York fine salt, \$1.10 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.39 dairy, with bass, \$2.40; without bags, \$2.50; https://doi.org/10.100/10.1 medium, 43648e; good do, 48653e; fines, 53653e; finest, 60665e; choice, 63673e; choicest, 83688e; fancy, \$1.0061.10.

lapsail.10-common, 26630e; good do, 33633e; medium, 38640e; good do, 43645e; fine, 49630e; finest, 53638e; choice, 83688e; choicest, 70675e.

Young Hyson—Common, 25628e; good do, 30633e; medium, 38640e; good do, 43645e; fine, 48630e; finest, 53638e; choicest, 63688e; choicest, 88638e.

Japan—Common, 24628e; good common, 30633e; medium, 32635e; good medium, 38640e; fine, 43645e; finest, 44650e; choicest, 5660e; choicest new, 70675e.

OoloNos—Common, 29628e; good common, 30633e; cnoicess new Togeroc.
Oolongs—Common, 2942Sc; good common, 30433c;
medium, 38-ador; good medium, 41643c; fine, 454-48c;
finest, 3345-5c; choice, 58460c; choices, Togeroc,
605,5c; becch, \$5.306.00; side, \$4.004.4.0, deliv-

66.50; beech, \$5.5066.00; slats, \$4.0064.50, delivered.
WHISKY-Was quiet and frregular. Buyers bid \$1.05 per gallon (for raw), and holders saked \$1.05.60 to \$1.05 per gallon (for raw), and holders saked \$1.05.60 to \$1.05 per gallon (for raw), and holders saked \$1.05.60 to \$1.05 per gallon (for raw), and the quoted figures. The demand is rather light: Medlum unwashed wools, 25.627c; fine do, 22.62 to \$25c; coarse do, 24.628c; fine fleece washed, 37.646c; medlum do, 386.40c; coarse do, 35637c; tub wools, choice, 42.644c; fair to good, 36441c, Colorado Wool-Fine improved, 27.630c; coarse do, 24.624c; coarse common, 18.621c; black, 18.625c.

LIVE STOCK. Sheen. 614 1,289 2,702 1,225 747 1,100
 Saturday
 360
 15.500

 Total
 18.27
 143.693

 Same week, in 1876
 23.173
 132.988

 Last week
 17.852
 104.639

 Week before last
 17.80
 86,500

 Shipments 598
 1.855

 Tuesday
 213
 3.240

 Wednesday
 3.077
 2.540

 Thursday
 1.480
 2.530

 Priday
 1.886
 1.721
 7,687 7,974 8,866 7,304 207

1,720 396 1,039 pearance of the cattle was very unfavorably affected, they being rendered unsalable at anything like real value. Mr. Donneily estimates our receipts of Colo-rado and Wyoming cattle at fully 60,000 head, or nearly twice the number received during the season of 1876. twice the number received during the season of 1876. The quality has been much better and prices more re-munerative than last year. Stock men in large num-bers are moving into that country, and it is confidently expected that the season of 1878 will writness a still more pronounced increase in our supplies from that quarter.

more pronounced increase in our supplies from that quarter.

CATTLE—Of all the dull and unprofitable weeks that drovers have experienced during the past three months, none have been more thoroughly dull and generally unsatisfactory than the one just ended. The receipts, as shown by the foregoing table, were of very moderate proportions, reaching 18, 227 head, against 23, 173 head for the corresponding week of lastyear, and 15,000 head in 1878, but there were a good many more cattle than there was any possible outlet for, and prices dropped down to a lower point than they had previously reached during the present season. The above applies to all descriptions, excepting stock cattle, in which the shrinkage was comparatively light, the demand for that class having about kept up with the supply. The decline was the most severe in native dows, common mixed lots of butchers' stuff, and thin rough Texas cattle, those grades showing a reduction for the week of 25633c per butchers' stuff, and thin rough Texas cattle, those grades showing a reduction for the week of 25°35c per 100 lbs. Now, less than any other period of the year, do the Eastern markets depend upon the West for their supplies, and this year more than ever before are the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia contributing to the supplies of the consuming markets of the interest of the consuming markets of th

head. The weak closed heavy, with a good deal of stuff left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450 ibs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed Sycar to Syear-old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 ibs.

Good Beeves—Will-fattened steers, weighing 1, 300 Bes.

Good Beeves—Will-fattened steers, weighing 1, 300 ibs.

Medium Grade 201 is in fair nesh, weighing 1, 600 to 1, 200 ibs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 ibs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 000 ibs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, builts, and scalawag steers.

Texas—Through droves.

2, 400-3, 40

Veals—Fer 100 ibs (gratives).

Throughout the week there was an active demand from Throughout the week there was an active demand from

and \$3.5064.00 for good to choice grades.
ST. LOUIS.
ST

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and easy. Several sales were made Friday evening at reduced prices for some grades, and most of the offerings Saturday were fresh arrivals. A few sales were made, but the bulk of the lumber was carried over. Piece stuff was easy at \$7.50 @7.75, and common inch at \$8.50@10.00. The better grades were quoted at \$10.50@12.00. Lath were firm at \$1.75.

The following sales were reported. Probably some of them were made Friday evening? Cargo schr Wolver-them were made Friday evening? Cargo schr Wolver-

them were made Friday evening? Cargo schr Wolver ine, from Grand Haven, 150,000 ft common at \$9.50 and cargo schr A. Mosher, from Cheboygan. 253,000 f strips and boards at \$11.37%; 44.000 lath at \$1.50; sch strips and boards at \$11.37%; 44.000 lath at \$1.50; schi Kewance, from Manisce, 120.000 ft piece staff at \$7.75; 20,000 lath at \$1.75; schr Mary McVey, from Muske-gon, 217.000 strips and boards at \$9.00; schr Winnie Wine, from Ludington, 190,000 ft strips and boards at \$10.50; barge City of Grand Haven, from Grand Haven, 240,000 ft common dry inch at \$10.50. The yard market was moderately active. A good deal of lumber is moving out, but chiefly on old orders. Dry lumber is firm, and fencing and inth are quoted higher. Increase in the stock last mouth was chiefly in green lumber. Outstions:

Quotations: second clear, 1 and 2-inch.....

boards, 10 to 20 feet

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Chedgo Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17-11 a. m. - Grain - Wheat - Winter, No. 1, 11s 64; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s 14; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn-No. 1,

2d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn-No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s.

Provisions—Fork, 59s. Lard, 43s 6d.

Liverpool, Nov. 17—Eve.—Corron—Quiet: 6% 66% d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000.

Breadstress—Wheat—California white wheat, 12s 8d. 61s; 10d; do ciub, 12s 10d; 13s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1, 10s 4d 611s; do winter, 10s 9d; 11s 6d. Flour-Extra New York, 28s. Corn-Western mixed, 29s; 23s 3d. Oats-

erican, Ss. Barley-American, 3s 6d. erican, 3s. Bartey — American, 3s 6d. RAS—Canadán, 37s. LOVEN-SEED—American, 456:50s. ROVISIONS—Moss pork, 59s. Prime mess beef, 92s. Lard—American, 43s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 4cs. sbort clear, 41s 6d. ALLOW—40s 6d. DLEUM-Spirits, 7s 6d; refined 11s 9d.

LINSERD OIL—388 63.

RESIX—Common, 58 53; pale, 138.

SUBLITS OF TURPENTINE—258 63.

GURENE—PIDE AMERICAN, 638.

ANTWERF, NO. 17.—PERMOLEUM—31f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of verpoot, Nov. 17.—Prime mess bork—Eastern. 68s stern. new. 59s. Bacon—cumberlands. 45s; shor stern new, 58s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short s. 41s; long clear, 40s 5d; short clear, 41s 5d; short clear, 42s 5d; short clear, 43s 5d

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Corron-Steady at 111/63 rnary, 11. 23c: March, 11. 39c; April, 11. 50c; May, 11. 63 611. 49c; June, 11. 776,11. 78c.
FLOUR-Unchanged, with a very moderate business; receipts, 26,000 bris. Rye flour steady; \$3.9064. 40.
CORN-MEAL-Unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat opened dull and heavy, and closed a shade firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 206,000 bu; No. 2 Milwankee club and No. 1 Minnesota spring, \$1.3561. 36; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.32; No. 1 white Toledo, \$1.50; No. 2 red winter, \$1.33g. Rye firmer; Western, 72674c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn active and tirm and in good demand; receipts, 191,000 bu; Kansas mixed, 63c; steam mixed, November, 615466725c. Oats-Market dull; receipts, \$3.000 bu; Western mixed and State, 346,39c; white do, 3766,445c.

ber, 61546022/c. Oats-Market dull; receipts, 53,000 bu; Western mixel and State, 34633c; white do, 376 444/c.

Hay-Firm and unchanged.

Hors-Firm and unchanged.

Hors-Firm and unchanged.

Grocketies-Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 15619c in gold; jobbing, 156,20/c in gold. Sugar stronger; fair to good rednig, 756,74/c. prime, 774,67/sc; reinned firm, 500 to the firm

BALTIMORE, NOV. II.—FLOUR—FIFM, quiet, and un-changed.
GBAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.414; De-cember, \$1.4345. Corn—Western firm and higher: old Western mixed, spot and November, 65c; December, 635c bid: steamer, 585(6550: new Western mixed, spot and November, 625c; December, 615c; January, 605c bid. Oats firm, and demand good; Western white, 376374c; mixed, 34636c. Rye quiet and steady at 64666c.

and November. 62½; December. 61½; January. 60%c bid. Oats firm. and demand good: Western white. 37637%ct mixed. 34636c. Rye quiet and steady at 64666c.

Hay—steady sud unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and suchanged. BUTTER—Choice Western active and firm at 21623c. Previsions—Quiet and suchanged. BUTTER—Choice Western active and firm at 21623c. Copyright of the control of the control

Milwaukee, Nov. 17.—Floure—Quit and nominal.

Grain—Wheat dull: opened and closed steady: No. 1
Milwaukee hard, \$1.14's: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.124;
No. 2 do, \$1.084; November, \$1.074; December, \$1.069; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.046; Corn firmer; No. 2, 47c, Oats higher: No. 2, 25'sec. Rye weaker; No. 1, 35'5'de. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 spring, 64466 65'de.

System. Barley firm and higher: No. 2 spring, 64%6

System. Photysions—Dall and easier. Mess pork, \$12.25

Photysions—Dall and easier. Mess pork, \$12.25

Cash or future. Prime steam Hard, \$7.90; kettle, \$8, 37%68, 50.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5%66c.

Reckipts—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SILDMSXTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu.

ST. Louis, Nov. 17.—Flour.—Steady and upchanged. GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 red fall, \$1,25cs, \$1,25

16,000 bu; oata, 24,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley,

EGGS-Steady: Western, 256500 CHEESE-Unchanged. WHISKY-\$1.00. PETROLEUM-Refined dull at 13c; crude firm at PETROLEUM-Refined dull at 13c; crude firm at 104:0100c. RECRIPTS-Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; cata, 4,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—HAY—Dull and nominal; prime. \$18.00; choice. \$18.00. III. Prime. \$18.00; choice. \$18.00. III. Prime. \$19.00; choice. \$18.00. III. Prime. \$19.00; choice. \$18.00. III. Prime. \$19.00; choice. \$18.00. III. Prime to scarce and firm; shoulders. \$9.00; choice. \$10.00; ch

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.-Corron-Steady at 1046 OSc.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GEAIN—Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn—Market easier; white, 50c; mixed, 54c. Oats—Market dull; white, 32c; mixed, 30c. Rye—Market dull at

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork quiet at \$13.006
13.50. Bulk ments quiet and unchangest. Bacon quiet;
shoulders, 75c; clear rib, 96556c. Lard quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.03.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Flour—Quiet and
unchanged. nachanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.25@1.28. Corp., new mixed, 33@40c. Oats, 25@29c. Rye, 53@54c.

Provisions-Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS. NOV. 17.—CO TON—Market easier, and lower to sell at 104c; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3,600; stock, 29,000.

Sight exchange on New York, 14 discount.

EOSTON. Boston, Nov. 17.-FLOUR-Demand moderate and mchanged. GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow. 68671c.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. Nov. 17. —GRAIN—Entirely pegiected this morning. Quotations nominally unchanged. Oswego, Nov. 17.—Graix—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; No. 2, 50c.

BOSTON, NOV. 17.—WOOL—A very fair business done done in domestic. No improvement in prices. Little better feeling for most kinds of wools, and buyers have been quite numerous for some days past, with a prospect of larger sales the coming week. Very few fine fleeces have been sold, and for choice XX and above prices are almost nominal. The demand was almost exclusively for medium grade. Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fleeces medium, XX and XXX, and above, 40%46c; Michigan, Wisconsin, and other fleeces, 34% 42%c; combing and delaine, 50%56%c; unwashed combing and delaine, 33%37c; scoured, 44%67%c; tubwashed, 41%44c; superfine and X pulled, 32%48c. WOOL.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, NOV. 17.—Business is only moderate with package houses. Low-priced prints in brisk request and becoming scarce in first hands. Choice dark prints were active at regular prices. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Heavy woolen goods, shawls, and skirts quiet. Cotton dress goods in steady demand.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market strong; standard white, 110 fest, 12c. PITTSBUEG, PA., Nov. 17.—PETROLEUM—Firm and higher: crude, \$2.3582. 40 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dull at 12%c Philadelphia delivery. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Explosive Bullets.

New York Times.

The war now raging in the East has assumed o much the character of a war of extermina tion that any question as to the kind and quality of the missiles employed sinks into comparative insignificance; nevertheless, from time to time each combatant has complained that the other has used explosive bullets. These missiles seem to be peculiarly objectionable to the military authorities, and it is worth while to military authorities, and it is worth while to inquire what an explosive bullet really is, for though the term has been freely used the ideas connected with it are probably somewhat vague. The bullets in question have been used by sportsmen for many y-ars, and their effects on animals have been thoroughly tested. They are, of course, made of lead, and are cast in a mold of such a form that the bullets, instead of being solid throughout, have a cylindrical hollow extending from the apex nearly to the base. The hollow is filled with gunpowder, which is capped with an explosive mixture conwhich is capped with an explosive mixture con-sisting of chlorate of potash, oxide of antimony, and sulphur. A plug of wax fills up the orifice and forms the apex of the bullet, and a little spirit varnish over the wax makes the "shell" dle, though a blow on the apex will, as a matter of course, produce an explosion. When project-ed from a rifle, and meeting with a resisting substance, the bullet explodes, and forms an irregularly-shaped, more or less jagged, of lead, from which portions may fly off.

strikes the soft parts, say of a limb, it may and in that case the aperture or entrance differs and in that case the aperture or entrance differs in no respect from that of an ordinary bul-let; the aperture of exit, however, will form a large, irregular wound, perhaps as large as a crown-piece. Such a bullet striking the thorax or abdomen is likely to lodge, and proas a crown-piece. Such a buttlet striking the thorax or abdomen is likely to lodge, and produce very speedily fatal results, owing to the shock and hemorrhage which it causes. In sporting pariance, such a bullet has great "stopping" qualities, but in a military point of view it has certain disadvantages. It will not ricochet, for it bursts on striking the ground; it would very rarely injure more than one man, as its onward movement is checked by the explosion; it is not suitable for long ranges, its flight not being so steady as that of a bullet of uniform composition; and lastly, its use involves being so steady as that of a builtet of uniform composition; and lastly, its use involves a certain amount of danger. Why it should be objected to on grounds of humanity is somewhat difficult to conceive. The wounds inflicted by fragments of shells fired from guns of larger calibre are often much more extensive and horrible than any that could possibly be caused by explosive rifle-builtets. If a line must be drawn somewhere, it surely would be more logical and somewhere, it surely would be more logical and more humane to exclude the greater missiles, for the smaller one has disadvantages of its own, such as are likely to prevent it from ever being brought into common use in warfare.

A Family Gift.

A Family Gift.

London Echo.

We are daily receiving additions to our knowledge of Gen. Grant, who in Paris is just as great a lion as he was in London. It is now discovered that not only is he of the Clan Grant, but that he presents a remarkable resemblance to one of the greatest of Judges, Sir William Grant, a Master of the Rolls, whose fame was so great that Lord Brougham included the great master of judicial eloquence in his last work, the "Sketches of British Statesmen." Sir William Grant was born in Morayshire in 1755, and only died in 1832. Left an orphan, he was brought up by an uncle, a London merchant, and after being educated at Eignn, "the chief town of the Clan Grant," and at Leyden, he entered Lincoln's-inn and was called the chief town of the Cian Grant," and at Leyden, he entered Lincoln's-inn and was called to the Bar. He emigrated to Canada, where he was Attorney-General, but returned to London, and, having attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, he was returned for Shaftesbury. He distinguished himself in Parliament, and by an able argument in a Scotchappeal he grained the friendship of Lord Turlow. He passed randilt into practice in a Scotchappeal he gained the friendship of Lord Thurlow. He passed rapidly into practice and into legal promotion, and in 1801, being So-licitor-General, he was appointed Master of the Rolls, the greatest of Masters, and for seven-teen years was regarded as "a perfect model of judicial excellence." He had the art of brevity, an art now forgotten in the practice of the law, and could dispose of an entire argument in a parentlesis. practice of the law, and could dispose of an entire argument in a parenthesis. On his retirement he was requested to sit for his portrait, which is now hung up in the court he so long adorned. If the resemblance of Gen. Grant to his great namesake should have the effect of drawing attention to the judicial merits of Sir William Grant, who never wasted a word, we shall be grateful. Perhaps Gen. Grant has derived his own love of brevity from the most distinguished member of his clan. There is resemblance between the Grant presented by the brush of Sir Thomas Lawrence and the Grant of our day. No matter how we get it, if we can obtain the judicial brevity of the Master and the hatred of verbosity of the General in our public life.

A Story of Financial Perfidy in California. San Francisco widows and poor people in

A Story of Financial Perfidy in California.

San Francisco widows and poor people in great numbers are bewailing the financial perfidy of Dea Duncan and his son-in-law. Benjamin Le Warne, who some time ago opened a bank with great parade of show and decoration and delusive promises of big interest. Now the precious couple have "lit out" with the funds, and many people are swindled out of their funds. One plucky woman, however, who got wind of what was coming, secured her rights in a remarkably resolute way. She paid the urbane Duncan a final visit in his sumptuously-furnished private office and demanded the balance of her money. Mr. Duncan, with a look of regret, reminded her of the thirty-days notice. "I want my money now, sir, and I think you are a scoundrel," she said. Mr. Duncan extended his hand toward her, and said that he would be compelled to call in a police-officer. Mrs. Ruggles thereupon leveled a revolver at his head, and calmly demanded her money on the spot. The bland deacon very promptly issued the necessary order, and the lady departed with her coin. There were many,

however, who had no person to advise them of the real condition of the bank, and who were deeply impressed by the grand character of the bank fixtures and the tempting heaps of gold coin on the counters. It appears that the display of \$30 gold pieces was to a certain ex-tent a delusion, calculated to impress the be-holder with an extravagant idea of the bank's wealth. They were, in fact, only bars of iron of the diameter of a \$30 gold piece, gilded and the sides milled to imitate the appearance of gold pieces.

gold pieces. TELEGRAPH-CONSOLIDATION.

President Orton, of the Western Union, Cited to Appear at Harrisburg to Test the Le-gality of the Agreement. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—Attorney-General Lear has taken an important step in the matter of the consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, by which the former was to receive 87% per cent of the gross earnings of the two companies, the remaining 1234 per cent to go to the stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The expenditures were to be borne by the companies in about the same proportion. This consolida-tion is in direct violation of a section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with, or hold a controlling interest in, the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

On Nov. 8 the President of the Atlantic d Pacific Company caused circulars to be sent to the stockholders of his Company, many of whom complained of the consolidation. This circular stated that on Aug. 29 an agreement had been ratified between the managers of the respective companies for a period of twenty-five years from the date last named, for which period each company was to enjoy the benefits of consolidation at the rates mentioned. This circular also contained a sentence to the effect that the

respective companies for a period of twenty-five years from the date last named, for which period each company was to enjoy the benefits of consolidation at the rates mentioned. This circular also contained a sentence to the effect that the earning capacities of the whole telegraphic service would be materially increased, while both companies would be able to reduce expenses in a still greater degree. In pursuance of the terms of consolidation many of the Atlantic & Pacific offices have been closed in various portions of this State, particularly in the oil regions. The Attorney-General has recently been in receipt of numerous letters setting forth this fact, and asking him to enforce the law on this subject. In response to these calls, Gen. Lear last night gave notice by letter to Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Company, to appear at his office in this city on the 23d inst. If he desired to show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not issue bringing the matter before the court, where the right of the companies to consolidate may be thoroughly tested.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depots.

APacific Fast Line. ### 10:30 a. m. ### 20:30 a. m. ### 20 10:30 a. m. 3:40 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 13:40 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 13:40 a.m. 10:10 a.m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. Who there and runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars we come of Chicago. Many the size of Chicago we can be come of Wells and Kinzte-size.

CHICAGO. ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Ficket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depo Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex... * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas § 9:00 p. m. § 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticks. Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. Arrive. Milwankee Express.

Milwankee Express.

Misconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ray, and Menasha through
Day Express.

Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Green
Ilay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ilay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ilay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ilay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ilay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

Leave.

Arrive.

Leave.

Arrive.

St. Louis Express.

10:10a m. 4:00p m.

10:45a m.

4:00p m.

10:45a m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILSOADDepots foot of Lake-si., Indians-av., and Sisteenthst., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Office, 59
Clark-st., and at depots. Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator
Rockfrd, D'buque, &Sioux City 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe
Express
Dubuque & Sloux City Express 9:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
Si40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express 9:30 p. m. 10:35 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express. 10:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Tweity-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran dolph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Patner House.

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer House.

Mail (vis Main and Air Line).

Pay Express

Kaiamazoo Accommodation.

Atlantic Express (daily).

Night Express.

Total in **10:30 a. in.

Total in **10:30 a. in. FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Omces, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

Mail and Express. *8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. Pacific Express 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. Past Line. 9:10 p. m. † 6:30 s. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mou-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, BOUK ISLAND & PACIFIO RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sax Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

THE

Report of the Ge *etary

An Urgent Appe of the

The Authority Exe of B

The Nez Perces Famous

WASHINGTON, D. C., of the Army has subm the Secretary of War. following is given as strength " of the arm ing that at that date t

Engineer battalion...
Ordnance enlisted men
Enlisted men of staff co
Ten regments of cavalisted men, 7,911...
Five regiments artiller
listed men, 2,321...
Twenty-five regiments c
S77; enlisted men, 8, 7
Besides which there are I
missioned staff unattaci
Military Academy reIndian scouts, and pring to men...
Standoorps.

Signal corps.
Retired officers.
And Captain United Aggregating officers Of this number the made up of the cavalry regiments, amounting men, to which should officers and the officers no with them, togeth

For convenience of

military departments, manded by a Brigadi Colonel serving in the empowered by the P States. These depart into three geographica the Lieutenant-Gener Major-Generals. There of West Point, comman field, which is somewhat ture, designed to give Military Academy, and ing General thereof wi the functions neces discipline and thorough division and departs an annual report, accon-ports from his several st-latter are very volumino crty to segregate for pri-necessary to illustrate leaving the original ma-the. Adjutant-General The Military Division

The Military Division
Gen. Hancock command
partments of the East,
aded by himself, by
Lag. Gen. Augur respect
The Military Division
Gen. McDowell command
partments of the Colu
Arizona, commanded by Ar zona, commanded by himself, and Col. A. V. himself, and Cot. A. V. K.
REPORTS OF DIVISIGE
Inviting attention to
officers in charge of milipartments, the General,
geographically and not if
"Gen. Hancock's commatially all country east of ting the northern lakes, t
coasts, including the in
built in the interests of ce

Sheridan commandents of Dakota,

partments of Dakota, Texas, commanded resi Terry, Crook, Pope, and The Military Division

built in the interests of THE LABOR During the past su abandon most of the ing property against which is embraced in disorders have ceased returned to their pro ond and Third Regi have been detached have been detached to beg to invite your specia lowing extract from Gen. The same day (July 23) phia a dispatch from the I quote in full. It was of to me in the grave situat limits of my division. I lows: ... 'The Secretary of Wa the President desires you

lows:

'The Secretary of Wathe President desires you have full authority to move division as you may think distarbances, only infor formation which may aid within your division will ale President relies on that is possible within the. This greatly amplied the system which has ne beriods of peace, but which linary aeveropment during a veriopment during there were many militations in my command over for instance, the engineer with its garrison of about depots at Fort Columbus, Columbus Barracks, Ohis which I peed not enumerate and garrisons, as well as the Quirtermaster's and The duties required of propealy performed with ferred, and, in fact, no it tions could have been dissue without that authoricommanding General.

I indorse unequivocall Hancock reports. In the described by Gen, Hance but in time of peace this heads of bureas in Washtae division commander, so that in fact, he cannot be the control of the co

the division commander, so that in fact he cain confidence supply in the effective of the command over the extention the President would be cut times, and these is no Hancock abusing such point with the lives of his his country, as is now the his country, as is now the Gen. Sheridan's committally the vast territory to and including the Rocanadian line to the Me

Ing the great majority of the ladians of the countroubles always incider North and South. The into four Departments. Terry, Crook, Pode, and all these officers are so a can aid nothing but contheir subordinates for contheir subordinates on the Medical South of the Indian war in Platte and Dak Ma, have quater force in this Drivia activity, and almost with Some of the cavalry recommends, a distance of owners, and in the subordinates in those frontier appreciate in only by these the country operated in a ter, the long distances great difficulty of furnish tion of affairs is not only it has deed nearly the say years, and I think I can length of time no men has shown a higher sense of which has defended our settlements. The expending of the companies and I think I can length of time no men has shown a higher sense of which has defended our settlements. The expending of the companies and the additional been so great in the end a wita companies ranging. Then the lindian troutoles promptly, and there is a they would not have occur respectfully recommend a panies in the service to I would be true economy, would enaole the army than work required of it.

LOSSIS OF

of the bank, and who were by the grand character of and the tempting heaps of anteres. It appears that the pieces was to a certain excludibated to impress the bearrawagant idea of the bank's e, in fact, only bars of from a \$20 gold piece, gilded and o imitate the appearance of

I-CONSOLIDATION. of the Western Union, Cited arrisburg to Test the Le-presentent. , Nov. 15.—Attorney-General

7 25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. 3:15 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. 3:15 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. 3:40 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. 3:40 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. 3:40 p.m. (x Ctty 1650 a.m. (x Ctty 1650 a

and foot of Tweaty-second-st. st., southeast corner of Ran stel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. ne). * 7:00a. m. *6:55 p. m. 9:09a. m. *7:49 p. m. 100... *3:45 p. m. *10:30 a. m. 5:5:5 p. m. \$ 8:00 a. m. 1*9:00 p. m. *16:30 a. m. NE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, ouse, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

8:00 a. m. + 7:00 p. m.
5:15 p. m. + 8:00 a. m.
9:10 p. m. | 6:30 a. m.

ORE & OHIO. sition Building, foot of Mon-83 Clark st., Palmer House, ot (Exposition Building). | Leave. Arrive. | 8:50s. m. \$ 5:40s m. | 6:40 p. m. | 6:40 p. m. ICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. Arrite.

7:35 a. m. 7:40 s. m.
9:00 a. m. 7:40 s. m.
5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
†10:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 s. m. NATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

D & PACIFIC RAILROAD
eu and sherman sts. Ticket
st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive. h Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:00p .m. * 9:31 a. m. *10:00 p.m. * 6:30 a. m.

VIGATION. H STEAMERS
West shore ports, 9 a m.
ted. 9 a m.
tr go until 8 p. m.
oat goes through to

Report of the General to the Secetary of War.

THE ARMY.

An Urgent Appeal for an Increase of the Line. the Authority Exercised by the Heads

of Bureaus.

heads of bureas in Washington and taken from
the division commander, thereby crippling him
so that in fact he cannot with any degree of
confidence supply his troops on any sudden
emergency. By extending Gen. Hancock's
command over the establishments he describes,
the President would be certain that those establishments, would be kett in perfect order at all
times, and there is no more danger of Gen.
Hancock abusing such power than in intrusting
him with the lives of his men and the honor of
his country, as is now the case.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

Gen. Sheridan's command embraces substantially the vast territory west of the Mississippi
to and including the Rocky Mountains from the
Canadian line to the Mexican frontier, containing the great majority of the nomadic and hos-

the ly the cast territory west of the Mississiph to and including the Rocky Mountains from the to an including the Rocky Mountains of the country, complicated also by the lockes always incident to forcup border. North and South. This territorry is divided into four South. This territorry is divided into four South. This territorry is divided into four South. The reports of all three-fine sees of all and complete that I am add nothing but compliments to them and their suborties of lard duty which merit substantial recognition at the hands of the Govern.

The troubles on the Mexican border, the Indian subreaks on the western frontier of New Mexico, and the Indian war in the Departments of the Piste and Daks to, have kept the small and innead cause force in this Division in a constant state of activity, and aimset without rest night and day. Some of the cavairy remnents have, during the spring and assummer, traveled in pursuit of Indian war in the Departments of the Surging and a summer, traveled in pursuit of Indian and Summer, traveled in pursuit of Ind

equal to or greater than the ratio of loss on either side in the present Russo-Turkish campaign or in the late civil war in this country. While the Indian troubles in this Division are over for the present. I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to frise, and our experience should teach us to be better prepared than we have hitherto been.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman agrees with Gen. Sheridan perfectly in what he states, and says further that our weakness is well known to the Indian, our inveterate enemy, the enemy to cultivation, to labor of any sort, and to all civilization, and that this very weakness entails on the General Government the cost of Indian wars. He continues:

We now have an army organization yet susceptible of improvement, consisting of ten cavairy regiments of twelve companies each, five artillery regiments of twelve companies each, five artillery regiments of infantry of ten companies each, if allied up to 100 enhated men each, would make 43,000 men, besides the numerous establishments which have always been maintained, and probably always will be, in spite of the necessity for keeping the regiments to their maximum strength; so it would mecessitate an army of nearly 30,000 men to fuifill Gen. Sheridan's recommendation.

I despair of success in such an application to

Headquarters beyare.

Headquarters Department of Columbia, Aug. 27. 1877.—To W. T. Sherman, General United States Army, Helena, M. T.; Yours of 26th (24th) received. You misunderstood me; I never flag. It was the command, including the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary by a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor Gen. McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the beels of the enemy. My supplies have just come, and we inover in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route two days ago, to operate from Ellis and Crow Agency. Humans captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on Lower Geyser Basin, Friday evening last. Hostiles will probably cross Stinking kiver about 100 miles southeast from Crow Agency. Howard, Brigadier General Commanding Department. MILES Fight.

Following the details of this war the General, reaching the surrender of Joseph, says of the fight immediately proceeding it:

The result was compléte, viz.: the capture of

would be true economy, and at the same time it would enable the army to satisfactorily perform the work required of it.

LOSSES OF THE ARMY.

During the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men, in proportion to the number ending the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men, in proportion to the number ending the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men, in proportion to the number ending the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men, in proportion to the number ending the last two years the ratio of loss of the girls whispered their escorts that they must go. They were induced to remain, however, on being told that the word would positively have the last two years the ratio of loss of the girls whispered their escorts that they must go. They were induced to remain, however, on being told that the word would positively have the last two years the ratio of loss of the girls whispered their escorts that they must go. They were induced to remain, however, on being told that the word would positively have the last two years the ratio of loss of the girls whispered their escorts that they must go. They were induced to remain, however, on being told that the word would positively have the last two years the ratio of loss of the girls whispered their escorts that they must go.

No Further Tidings from the Missing Schooner Kate L. Bruce.

MARINE NEWS.

Anxiety at Milwankee at the Absence of the Schooner City of Sheboygan.

Araxas and barges, Garden City and consort, Hulbut and consort schrs W. H. Rounde, C. J. Wells, D. P. Doboins, Wind-Northwest, brisk, Weather, fine. Capt, Saveland, of the schr Saveland, reports passing a large three-and-after off Point Aux Barques last inght with the Germast carried away at her deck, her maintaist head gone, and her mizzen topmast gone. A heavy sea was resported on Lake Huron.

The schr Charles Hinckley has been rescued from the beach, and towed to Alpena by the tug Quayie.

The schr Sunnyside passed down this morning in charge of the tog Sweepstakes, which tag rescued charge of the tog Sweepstakes, which tog rescued her from the beach.

The tog Livingstone went to the assistance of the tog Nagara, and will help her release the schr Monterey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Eighteen sail and eleven steam vessels arrived Saturday and to-day, with cargoes aggregating 950, 000 bu. Grain shipments on the canal were very light Saturday, owing to a scarcity of boats. Only three boats arrived, and four cleared, one wheat-laden reported as taken at 11½c to New York. A thunder storm taken at 11/5c to New York. A funder storm came up Saturday night, followed by a strong northwestern, which drove back the fleet that cleared Saturday, including the steam barze Fred Kelly and consort and the steam barze Fred Kelly and consort and the steam N. Reddington and E. Garlach. The Bridgewater was rescued from the Satilagilia and the stur Powers raised and taken to St. Mary's on Friday.

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE FLEET. A fleet of 190 sail and steam craft arrived in this port between 5 a.m. Saturday and yesterday noon. Among the number were forty coal-laden vessels from Lower-Lake ports. Five Canadian vessels are included in the list; they are the steam barge Lo-thair and consort Corisande, and the schr George B. Sloan, with cargoes of barley from Toronto, and the scar Jennie Graliam, from Kincardine and the brig inyderaod, from Kingston, with sail. Most of the vessels were lumber-laden from east and west shore ports and from Green Bay and Lake Huron ports.

NOT OFF YET. The stranded schr F. B. Gardner has been abandoned by the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, for the present at least, and she lies about as high and dry as she did when the dredges went to dig her out. Some other arrangement to get her off will probably be made at once. A pretty heavy sea was running yesterday from the northeast, and had the effect to fill up the channel made by the dredges. The ressel hes easy, and is said to be all right.

THE GOODRICH LINES. The Goodrich start Alpena arrived from Muske-gon resterday for the last time this season, and her hands went to work stripping her preparatory to laying her up for the winter. The Grand Haven route is now closed, the stmrs Chicago and Muske-gon are still running regularly and daily between

PORT COLBORNE.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 18. — The schr
Peters, with coal, Cleveland to Toronto, making
harbor to-day, parted her
ashore behind the east pier.
sition, half full of water.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKES, Wis., Nov. 18.—Schrs Comanche, wheat at 10c; John C. Mott, 10½c; Oliver Mitchell, wheat on owner's account, to Oswego.

Street with the control of the contr

consideration in making up the sum of causes. Every one knows the effect of great social and political commotions in the production of insanity. The physician at least can realize the effect of profound financial disturbance such as is agitating the world at the present time upon all, and especially upon one who was dwelling on the borderlands of mental derangement. It is a lamentable superficiality which pitches upon a single cause and makes it bear the entire burden. of mental derangement. It is a lamentable superficiality which pitches upon a single cause and makes it bear the entire burden.

Mr. Spencer was a gentleman whose strict integrity and honor had won for him the respect of all who knew him. His business affairs had not prospered for years. Advanced in life,—he was 63,—enfeebled, discouraged by past failures, repeated disappointment in seeking employment, unsuccessful attempts to obtain a small amount on his bank book to meet immediate necessities, contemplation of a hopeless struggle for mere existence, proud in spirit, reflied in his tastes, generous to a fault—his sout sickened in view of farther effort. Fearing that he might become helpless through sickness, and shrinking from future dependence even upon those who loved him devotedly, he at last sought refuge in what seemed to him the best friend of man—Drath. These are the statements I am requested to make in behalf of the family who are in the agony of affliction; and I make them most willingly, as not intimate relations with the deceased lead me to the conclusion that his rash act is plainly attributable to physical causes per haps quite beyond his control.

Dr. James I. Tucker, 50 Douglas place.

The Monkey of the Princess de Chimay. [From the French of the Buroness of Obelsich.] One evening, while the Princess was at the theatre, this little animal, belonging to the smallest species of monkeys, and a great favorite of his mistress, happened to break the slender chain which guarded hm, without any one noticing it. Entering the caborot de toiette, with which he was perfectly acquainted, he commenced great havoc among powder-boxes, perfumery, hair-pins, etc.; and, after having satisfied himself with the inspection, rolled himself in the powder. Looking in the mirror, he seemed perfectly satisfied with his transformation, which he concluded to complete by adding rouge and patches, as he had often seen his mistress do, only he put the rouge on his nose and the patch in the middle of the forchead. Then, rolling up a handkerchief into a sort of head-dress then known as a pouf, he leaped into the salle-a-manger, at a moment when the company of the Princess were sitting down to a repast, after their return from the theatre, and, jumping on the table in this accourament, ran towards his mistress in great glee. The lades screamed and began to run. They believed it was the Devil. The Princess herself could scarcely The Monkey of the Princess de Chimay.

recognize her pet; but, when she had fully assured herself that this was truly Almanzor, she seated him by her side, enchanted with his parase, and peals of laughter chased away the fears. It was Almanzor wao received the most attention that night, and who doubtless congratulated himself on the success of his efforts to obtain admiration.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Valuable Plant-Keeping Winter-S Whi Give Advice—Idle Days—Sam Jones' Opinion—About District-Schools—An tx-ample—A Sensible Conclusion—Future of Short-Horns-Opinion of a VeteranLocal Breeder's Experience-Discouraging

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAION, Ill., Nov. 17.—A correspondent.

duty, or to scold for one left undone.

ABOUT SCHOOLS.

The country-schools are rapidly imitating those of the village or the large towns. Somehow or another teachers appear to have got an idea that, if they are able to teach the higner branches, they can teach a good school. It is a fact that the rudiments of an education are shamefully freglected in most schools. The three "R's" are ignored, and too much attention paid to algebra, elocution, of the little ones, and yet they are very often unable to solve a simple problem, such as might be used in purchasing a supply of groceries, but can rattle off with ease anything in the mental arithmetic. We recently heard fault found with a County Superintendent of Schools because he asked candidates for teachers' certificates questions outside the text-books. The questions were ubon the current events of the day, but the candidates had never heard them mentioned. We have too much of the text-book in our schools, and too little of fibe practical. When a teacher has a great many examinations and exhibitions to show off his advanced pupils, it is time for the Directors to begin to look after the little fellows and see how the "R's" are getting along.

AN EXAMPLE

worthy of imitation is one set by Mr. W. H. Lansing, Principal of the Champaign High-School, who causes portions of a daily paper to be read each morning before ibeginning recitations, by some pupil selected for that purpose, and he afterwards calls upon different pupils to comment upon what has been read. In this manner the larger boys and girls are made familiar with current events, and a love for reading is incultated. It taight not be possible to have a daily paper in country-schools; but a weekly one would furnish information and food for thought.

A SEXSIBLE CONCLUSION.

One of the orincipal arguments used a few years ago—and it was one by means of which a great many men were induced to join the Grange—was, the "advantages to be secured by co-operation." We talked and wrote against the plan at the ti

out of the market. The retiring Grand-Master, Mr. Webster, in his address had much to say upon co-operation, and the pith of his conclusion is contained in the advice. "Attend to your own businesseyhen you can, and unite with your neighbors when you can't."

The advice of Mr. Webster is certainly ex-

The advice of Mr. Webster is certainly excellent.

The Western Stock Journal reports the following opinion by that veteran, Col. J. W. Judy, of Menard County:

"Colonel, what do you think about the future short-horn market?" a breeder asked the veteran auctioneer, as they were discussing various phases of farm-life.

"Plenty of money in Short-Horns: plenty," said the Colonel, —"only a man must conduct it as a legitimate business."

"What do you mean," said the preeder, "by conducting it as a legitimate business? You do not mean to say there has been any more dishonesty in that department of stock-raising than in any other?"

"No, I did not refer to that. I simply meant to take from the Short-Horn business its speculative character. The dealers must become regular breeders, and let everything rest upon its merits and the laws of demand and supply. If there is a demand for high-priced animals, breed them and sell upon the natural market. Let the plain-bred animals drop to a price that will attract the beef-producer. The thorough breeding will always place them above the best steers, and in that margin there is a fortune. In my opinion the lowest price thorough-breds can reach, unless by special depression, is when the calf of 6 months brings for a breeder the price it would bring at 4 four years old for beef; and there is plenty of money in that for the common farmer."

"Did you think," said-the breeder, "that the pure Bates and the pure Booth cattle will decline if the plain-bred Short-Horns ever reach the point you name?"

"Very likely they might some; but, where there is a lower, there is always a higher; and, when the general farmer becomes a breeder of the plainer Short-Horns, there will be another class that will seek something finer and higher-priced. I have more confidence in the Short-Horn business to-day than ever before. There is plenty of money in it."

of Short-Horns, in this county, has sold two or three car-loads of thoroughbreds, during the past year, at good prices; and he, too, thinks that the demand for well-bred animals will continue to be good for years. This gentleman pays but little attention to the fashionable strains of blood which sell at fabulous prices, but deals only in good, honest stock. He says that the demand is ahead of the supply.

DISCOURAGING.

that the demand is ahead of the supply.

DISCOURAGING.

But very little corn has been husked in Central Illinois this fall. The continuous rains have made the grounds so soft that it is difficult to traverse the fields with a wagon; and, again, corn gathered and thrown into a crib is almost certain to mold. We need every ear of corn saved in order to pay our debts, and the outlook is far from encouraging. From information derived from a large number of correspondents, we are led to believe that the crop will not exceed two-thirds an average one. we are led to believe the control of two-thirds an average one.

RURAL JR.

Virtuous Intentions.

Wirthous Intentions.

Membis Adulanche.

The recent reduction of the marriage fee from \$3.25 to 50 cents is what negroes do not exactly comprehend. They seem to think, many of them, that there are two kinds of licenses—one "de cheap one," which permits a couple to live as man and wife and separate when they will "widout decose ter de divoce cote;" the other "de long time one," binding the married pair until death or a decree of divorce separated them.

until death or a decree of divorce separated them.

A negro with a "square," honest countenance pulled off his hat and ducked his head respectfully to the deputy clerk. "I wants," he said, "one of yer 50 cents papers ter marry." Then burriedly, as if in anxious apology, "I'm gwine ter do right, sar: an' when I's able I'm gwine ter get one of dem life-time papers, sar. I ain't able now dough," This prospective bridegroom evidently meant to do the right thing.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE---TO-NIGHT. QUINLIN & HOOLEY Proprietors and Managers

Last Week of the GRAND ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA CO. Farewell appearances of PAPPENHIEM-ADAMS.

Farewell appearances of PAPPENHIEM-ADAMS.
Mr. Fryer respectfully announces that, Ig order to render the last representation of the opera dipectally brilliant, he has conclused arrangements with the following: Mass JULIA GOULD, of Cincinnati, O.: Signor TAGLIAPIETITA. O Academy of Musics, New York—so that the case for the following opera will be complete: This (Monday) Evening, Nov. 18, 1877, at 8 octock,

II. TROV ATORE

(in Italian), with the following size cast:

MADAME E. PAPPENHEIM | am. LEONORA in her great Following opera will be completed in talically, as a least following operation of the complete of the co

fences to be repaired, trees to trim, etc., but they are left undone. We do not suppose that the readers of "The Farm and Garden" are guilty of any such conduct, for it is not the reading class who indulge much in loading.

We were talking this matter over with SAM JONES.

the other day, and Sam, who is a great dealed the other day, and Sam, who is a great dealed the other day, and Sam, who is a great dealed the other day. Office; also librettos of the opera.

THE TABERNACLE.

Repeated by Special Request, the GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERTS.

Friday Evening, Nov. 23, 8 o'clock. Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 24. 21 o'clock. CHORUS OF 1,000 VOICES

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COLISEUM.

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genuine you will see the above words. Do not buy if
the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water-mark letters may be very paie, but by
looking closely against the light you cannot fail to see
them.

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MATHIY with great success by the physicians of Paris. New York, and Longitude and Longitude Paris to all don, and suothers for the CAYLUS perior to a
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The Finance Committee of the Council is called to meet this afternoon at 3 b'clock. The regular monthly meeting of the Moody Association will be held at 3 p. m. to-day at the

eading Room of the Chicago Avenue Church. Messrs. Tom Stagg and Greene Smith will each shoot at 100 birds from five ground traps, for the birds and a prize, to-morrow at Dexter Park, commencing at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Laura E. Dainty will not read Thursday evening for the J. F. F. Club, as she herself has nonial concert that night. The announcement of yesterday morning was erroneous. Joseph Sullivan, a boy residing at No. 202

Ewing street, who was run over by a Halsted street car Saturday afternoon, died of his injuries yesterday. An inquest will be neld to-

There will be a meeting of the Mutual Aid Society of the Fire Départment at No. 13's house on Dearborn street, this evening, to take action upon the death of Fireman John

It is expected that the Grand Jury will investigate the facts in relation to an abortion said to have been committed upon Elizabeth Geilar, of No. 201 North Halsted street, by one Dr. Henry. There are reasons to believe that the Coroner's Jury did not rully investigate the

Paul Barlow, a teamster residing on Norton street, and James Lynch are locked up at the Twelfth Street Station to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon Michael O'Grady, lying dead at No. 101 Miller street. He is supposed to have come to his death by being run reserve for Barlow.

Eli Perkins, according to the New York Lecture Bureau, 463 Fifth avenue, New York, lectures before the following Diinois Lecture Associations this week: Tamaroa, Monday, Nov. 19; Fairbury, 20th; Bichmond, 21st; Rockton, 22d; Apple River, 23d; and Savanna, 24th; Boscobel, Wis., 25th.

The Christian Brothers, who have their academy in the large and handsome school building on Desplaines street, near St. Patrick's Church, on Desplaines street, near St. Patrick's Church, will to-night open an evening school for all youths and men who have no other time to receive schooling. The line of study will embrace all branches of academical instruction.

all branches of academical matriculon.

At 6 o'clock last evening Sophia Stevens, better known as "Dutch Soph," commuted suicide at No. 126% Pacific avenue, by taking a dose of morphine. She had been alling for some time, and imagined that she ought to die because Dudley, the fireman, was killed. But that any relation existed between the two does not appear.

Yesterday noon a sneak-thief entered the store of Louis Haas, No. 280 Blue Island avenue, and made away with \$8 in cash. Officers Carey and O'Brien chased him up, and, after a run of five blocks, arrested Patsy Fitzgerald and Lawrence Clahan. When taken to the tasker to the state of the part of of th and Lawrence Clahan. When taken to the station the stolen money was found upon the

A special meeting of the blietheses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum is called for Wednesday et 10 o'clock a. m. at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan ayenue. 'At this meeting arrangements will be made for the children's Thankspiving dinner. Donations for this occasion will be received very thankfully, and may be sent to

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning John Pen-At 10 o'clock vestering norming John Feli-case and Michael Burke, while unloading rali-road from off a vessel in a sinp at the foot of Brown street, accidentally let a bar fall, crushing Burke's left foot badly and amputat-ing one of Pencase's fingers. Both men were taken to their houses, near the corner of Jeffer-son and Fourteenth streets.

Yesterday afternoon a sailor named Charle Witzler, while in an intoxicated condition, tell into the river at the south approach to Clark street bridge, and would have 'drowned had it bot been for the assistance rendered him by Fred Newton, mate of the "Oliver Culver," and Capt. Aimes, of the schooner "Reed Carl." He was taken on board of the former vessel and properly cared for.

Minor arrests: John Gallagher, robbing Thor Johnson of his ciothing some months are, since which time he has been wearing the same but in the pineries of Michigan; Joseph Slater, a thief whom Officer Bowles once shot, and canst whom there is an execution for six ofths in the House of Correction; Nicholas erg, larceny from Ellen Carroll; William Mur-ny, assault with deadly weapon and robbing filliam Schott in a Twelfth street saloon.

Last evening Lieur. Callaban was informed that Bernhard Egan had been playing "seven-up" all night and day for \$2 a' game in a saloon at the corner of Desplaines and Twelfth streets, and that Egan had already lost over \$100. He went there, and found Egan playing as stated with a man named William Butler. Both were booked at the station for playing cards for money.

The Field & Leiter ruins presented nothing new yesterday. The sidewalk was packed with damaged goods, as described in This Sunday Tribuns, and guarded by the police and private watchmen. This morning a force of 300 men will continue the clearing-out process. Nothing was done at the Exposition Building, and this prograins some 300 mechanics will commence the state of the prograins some 300 mechanics will commence the state of the s morning some 300 mechanics will commence transforming the building into a dry-goods pal-

The notorious young thief, Eddie Vine, who was captured Friday morning last by Officer P. Leary, was vesterday identified as one of a couple who held up and robbed C. H. McCoy several days ago in his own room at No. 705 Monroe street. A pistol owned by McCoy was found in his possession. Several days ago the found in his possession. Several days ago the residence of W. H. Condon, No. 493 West Twelfth street, was entered and plundered of 18 in cash. Eddie was traced out as the robber, and his shoes were found under the front steps of the house yesterday.

A meeting was held at No. 704 South Halsted A meeting was held at No. 704 South Halsted street vesterday afternoon to recruit for the First Illinois Rifle Guards, a military organization about which little is known or can be learned. The organization, however, has been in existence for some weeks, and is beheved to have a Communistic tendency. It now numbers 135 men, and they meet for drill every Monday evening in the hall corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Very few retruits were added yesterday, and the indications were that it would be some time before the aumber sought—650—could be obtained. The commander of the organization at present is E. der of the organization at present is E

THE COURTS.

The case of A. H. Bogardus vs. E. S. Sage and others came up Saturday before Judge Drummond, but after some discussion was postponed to Wednesday next.

The Appellate Court adjourned Saturday to Tuesday to consider the cases heard by them Edward Schlick, indicted by the United States

District Court for using internal-revenue stamps twice, pleaded guilty to the second unt of the indictment: Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree of

divorce to Charles Sallen from Elizabeth Sallen in the ground of desertion.

In the case of George W. and Anna M. Cushing vs. The State Savings Institution, the judg-

ment heretofore rendered against the bank was set aside on motion of Mr. High, in accordance with the late decision of Judges Farwell and In the Protection Life-Insurance Company

case, a rule was issued against A. L. Amberg to show cause by Thursday next why he should yot be attached for contempt in not obeying the order in reference to surrendering certain bank stock in his hands claimed by the Company.

UNITED STATES COLETS. UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. W. & R. L. Davis began a suit for \$3,000 aturday against William H. Harris and Martin

Thomas A. Jackson commenced a suit against David Dows, claiming \$5,000. J. C. Waller sued George E. Gooch and Albert H. Barber for \$2,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Discharges were issued to Kerr-Bros. from all heir debts mentioned in their composition latement.

Latement.
Similar orders were entered in the cases of Ragedon, Oliver & Boyle and Fifield & Brain-

Similar orders, were entered in the cases of lagedon, Oliver & Boyle and Fifield & BrainIn the case of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., an arder was entered for the sale of the real estate fiter three weeks' notice by publication.

The composition meeting of Emanuel and amon Hartman will be held at 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company filed a bill Saturday against L. C. Huck, Dollector of Cook County, J. W. Martin, Collector of Will County, C. P. Sweigart, Collector of Mill County, C. P. Sweigart, Collector of Hoquois County, J. L. Hamilton, Collector of Hoquois County, and F. M. Allhands, Collector of Iroquois County, to restrain them collecting the tax for 1873 on the capital stock of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, now the Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company, now the Chicago &

pany. An injunction was issued under a bond for \$3,000.

pany. An injunction was issued under a bond for \$3,000.

Amanda S. Cook began a suit in debt for \$1,200 against W. H. King, T. M. Bradley, and James B. Storey.

The Maize Saccharine Company sued Frederick Bolz and Henry Schroeder for \$1,500.

John B. Lyon filed a bill against Alonzo J. and Eunice B. Sawyer, A. B. and Sarah L. Sawyer, George F. and Adelaide M. Harding, and others, to foreclose two mortgages for \$13,203.81 and \$20,435, respectively, on Lots 17 and 18, the N. 14 feet of the W. 90½ feet of Lot 21, the N. 40 feet of the W. 90½ feet of Lot 22, the N. 40 feet of the W. 90½ feet of Lot 22, the W. 20 feet of the E. 60 feet of Lot 22, and the W. 20 feet of the E. 60 feet of the N. 36 feet of Lot 21, all in Block 3, in the University Subdivision of that part of the S. ½ of the N. E. fractional ½ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, which lies; west of Cottage Grove avenue. Also Lot 20, the S. 34 feet of the W. 20½ feet of Lot 21; also the W. 20 feet of the E. 40 feet of Lot 22, and the W. 20 feet of the E. 40 feet of Lot 22, and the E. 20 feet of the N. 36 feet of Lot 22, and the E. 20 feet of Lot 21, all in Block 3 of the same Subdivision.

E. B. Holmes and James M. and David Pyott

Subdivision.

E. B. Holmes and James M. and David Pyott brought suit for \$2,500 against the Osgood Con-

struction Company.

Henry Lewis et al., Assignces of J. L. Wavne & Co., sued McDougal & McKindlay for \$1,00.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Matthew Laffin began a suit in ejectment Saturday against Hetty H. R. Green, Edward H. Green, J. N. Seaver, and B. F. Owen, claiming \$1,500.

William A. Rieles.

ing \$1,500.

William A. Bigler commenced a snit in trespass against Joseph T. McCord and Willis P. Dickinson, laying damages at \$10,000.

Henry Reinhardt began a suit in replevin against Charles Kern, Walter McDonald, and Morris P. Lavnelt Charles Kern, Walter McDonald, and against Charles Kern, Walter McDonald, and Morris B. Israel to recover a stock of merchan dise at No. 110 State street, valued at \$4,000. John Bielow began a suit against Hermann Geske to recover \$1,000 damages for alleged

Ed Burns filed a petition for habeas corpus Ed Burns filed a petition for habeas corpus setting out that he is in prison on a charge of robbery, but that no sufficient evidence has been adduced against him to warrant his detention, and asking to be released.

JUDGE DEUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE GART—189 to 208, inclusive. No case on

JUDGE JAMESON-Passed cases. No. 156, Shaw

JUDGE JANESON-Passed Cases. No. 156, Shaw vs. Griswold, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-9, 11, 12. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROURS-Set case. S77, Webster vs. Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and calcudar Nos. 534 to 545, inclusive. No. 531, Saxan vs. Samolsky, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-Set case, term No. 862, Weaver vs. Brenner, and calcudar Nos. 344, 343, 346, 348, 352 to 365, inclusive, except 354, 360, 362, and 363. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-GENERAL DUSINESS. JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, Fox vs. Long, still on

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—C. H. Walker vs. Benjamin M. Schaffner, \$1,821.11.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGET

Mahr, \$125.

JUDGE GARY—G. H. Johnson vs. L. A. Beebe, \$606.88. — Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy vs. William S. Golsen, \$1,788.48. — Same vs. Golsen Rectifying Company, \$1,788.48. — J. W. Stearns et al. vs. Jacob A. Smith, \$220.31.

JUDGE JAMESON.— Moses Chapman vs. — Franchuchet and E. Rienow, \$1,000.

The funeral of the late Charles A. Dudley, the reman killed by suffocation in the fire in Field & Leiter's store, took place yesterday, and attracted a great deal of attention. Long before the hour appointed for the observance of the last rites crowds of people collected about the undertaking establishment on State street, near Twelfth, where the body lay incased, and nundreds, out of idle curiosity, pressed in and out of the establishment to get a glimpse of the remains. By the time of the starting of the cortege full 3,000 persons were assembled. A short delay was occasioned by an alarm of fire, which called away some of the Marshals and men, but about half-past 2 the escorts and attendants were aligned in the following order: Nevans' Band; platoon of police; thremen's escort of eighty men; ex-members of Fire Department, about lifty in number; bers of Fire Department, about lifty in number; hearse; carriages: citizens; etc. The pull-bearers, Capt. Fred Haver, of Engine No. 5; George Harmer, Hook and Ladder No. 4; H. Taylor, Engine No. 17; J. Green and Thomas McAuliff, Patrol No. 1; and Joseph Payson, Captain of Hook and Ladder No. 4; removed the casket from the building and deposited it upon the sidewalk to allow the friends and acquaintances a parting look. The casket was a liandsome one of rosewood. Upon it were a handsome one of rosewood. Upon it were beautiful floral tributes of respect. The dead beautiful floral tributes of respect. The dead man lay peacefully at rest, a half smile parting his lips. He looked as if sleeping. The pall-bearers, with bared heads, stood by the casket, and the surrounding crowd pressed forward. A crackling sound, a rush, terrified screams, pitying ejaculations, and hysterical means from the women present, broke out simultaneously as the broad sidewalk broke at simultaneously as the broad sidewalk broke at the side adjoining the building, and the coffin with its contents, the pall-bearers, and a score ormore of bystanders were precipitated ten feet below to the floor of the basement under the walk. A ghastly and stupelled gaze of horror stole over the faces of those present. They hardly dare look to see—they knew not what. Intense excitement prevailed for a moment, and but a moment. Mitaculous as it may seem, the fall injured nobody,—the coffin was not even scratched.

scratched.

The last looks were taken, the casket was closed and placed in the hearse, and the cortege took up its march. The mournful cadence of the "Dead March," the measured and solemn tread of the men, the waving of the crape, and the subdued expression on the faces told of the presence of death. The hearse was drawn by four night-black steeds, each one led by a fireman. The pall-bearers walked by the hearse, three on each side. The line of march was on Wabash avenue to the street, thence to Clark, thence north to Lake street, and east to the depot. The bidy was placed on board of the 5:15 train in care of friends, and the funeral procession wended its way back, the men going to their respective places.

All of the chief officers of the Fire Department were present, and the arrangements of the funeral were complete. and solemn tread of the men, the waving of the

MANITOBAN TROUBLES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LIEUT.-GOV. CAUCHON. A day or two ago a long dispatch' appeared in the press of this city stating that trouble was brewing in the Province of Manitoba. It was all owing to the fact that the Canadian Government had appointed Mr. Joseph Cauchon, Lieutenant Governor for that wild northern land of the Canucks; also that he was a Catho lic, and, worse than that, a Frenchman, and, consequently, had no joint interest with the residents of Manitoba. In order to prevent his ever settling down in the Executive Mansion of the province, it was stated that a mob had organized and that they proposed to meet him near Deer Creek, and gently end his career by

Yesterday, on looking over the Grand Pacific Yesterday, on looking over the Grand Pacific Hotel register, a Tribune reporter espied the signature of Mr. Cauchon. The next thing in order was to find him. Beside a shocking bad white hat, on one of the settees in the Grand exchange, sat the object of search. A dark, intellectual-looking face, a long gron-gray beard, large lustrous eves, and the coming Governor of Sitting Bull's dominions is described. He is rather pleasant in his manner, and a gentleman who has had thirty-three years' experience in public life. At different periods, from 1844 to date, he flas been a member of the Canadian Parliament, Minister of Crown Lands, President of the Senate, Minister of Public Works, President of the Executive Council, etc. Mr. Cauchon is a native of Quebec, 60 years of age, and he has been a writer on constitutional law, and connected with the nress for forty years. He was also once Mayor of Quebec. The reporter stated the facts to the Lleutenant Governor as they had been published.

"It is true," said Mr. Cauchon, "that I am of French descent, and that I am a Catholic But that won't deter me from doing my duty towards all the people. I propose to obey the Constitution."

"I presume you have heard that an armed

"Do you anticipate a personal attack?"
"No. sir. I will go through quietly and do
my duty regardless of creed or nationality."
Gov. Cauchon further assured the reporter
that all would be well. He left last evening for

THE COMMUNISTS.

PROCEEDING WITH AN ORGANIZATION. The English section of the Workingmen's party of the United States held a meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. Samuel Goldwater presided, and A. R. Parsons acted as Secretary. There were about seventy-five members present.

The Secretary of the Second Ward Club re-

orted that a branch had recently been established in that ward.

The Committee on Organization reported that, at an agitation meeting not long ago, sev-

eral had joined the party.

Mr. Parsons stated that, last Sunday, action was taken with reference to the amalgamation of the Trades-Unions of the city, and he desired to know if anything had been done toward noti-fying the labor organizations of the proposed Mr. Morgan said that the only notice given

was that in the papers which contained an account of the proceedings.

Mr. Kerrigan remarked that he had notified
the from-Molders Union, and they were heart
and hand in farmer of the

the fron-Molders' Union, and they were near and hand in favor of it.

Mr. Parsons moved that a committee be ap-pointed to officially notify the Unions of the preliminary meeting to be held Saturday, Dec. I.

An amendment that the Secretary advertise the fact was agreed to.

A committee of seven was appointed to ex-amine the propositions made by the sections throughout the county for the consideration of the Congress to be held in Newark, N. J., next month, and to report their approval or

of the Congress to be held in Newark, N. J., next month, and to report their approval or disapproval of them for the information of the delegate who will represent the section.

Mr. Parsons then read an laddress issued by the National Executive Committee, in which the sections were advised to keep up agitation, as public opinion was at last coming to favor the elevation of the working classes. Meetings should be held at once, and resolutions adopted embodying the following demands, to be forwarded to Washington: That the legal working day of eight hours be established throughout day of eight hours be established throughout the land; that all against the right of workingmen to cease work and induce others to join them be abolished; that the National Government shall at once take possession of by purchase and operate all railroads and telegraph lines. The importance of trades-union organization must not be forgotten in the struggle for political success.

On motion, the Central Committee were instructed to make a full report of their work in the last campaign, giving the amount of money received, from what source, the amount spent, and for what purpose, etc.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution calling for the election of six of a committee of eighteen lay of eight hours be established throughou

the election of six of a committee of eighteen the other twelve to be chosen by the German (the other twelve to be chosen by the German sections), whose duty it shall be to organize branch sections, take charge of agitation, lay out the spring campaign—to do anything that will be of advantage to the party. For the purpose of keeping the Committee pure, the united sections at each regular meeting to re-elect the control purpose of the committee pure, and the section set of the control purpose of the entire number, or drop such as they saw lit. Some opposition was shown to this, it being claimed the ward clubs would be ignored, and it The meeting then adjourned.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE. The following communication will be presented

to-day to the County Board:

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. The undersigned most respectfully ask leave of your Honorable Board for a brief hearing against the reduction of their galaries as employes in the Recorder's office.

It is true that these are trying times to many taxpayers, not a few of whom have heretofore enjoyed years of prosperity and possibly wealth, neither of which often fall to the lot of men working for salaries.

neither of which orders all the state of some of the public employes. You certainly deserves and will doubtless receive the thanks of our clitteens for reducing the expenses of institutions which always have been, and are now more than ever, a heavy burden on the taxpavers off this county. The Recorder's office, however (an absolutely indispensable county institution), which, during the last twelve months of its previous management, fell short of paying its running expenses, in fact, cost the county over \$18,000 cash out of its treasury in addition to its entire receipts, will be found at the end of this month to have yielded a clear profit of over \$7,000—a total difference of \$25,000 in its receipts and expenditures in the first year of its new administration. This has been done in spite of the duliness of business generally,—let us hope that we will be able to do better hereafter. It would have, however, been simply impossible to accomplish even this much were it not for the voluntary economical, judicious, and business-like management, that has prevailed in this office for the past year, and for strict attention to public daity, and the willing and patient industry of the employes. We may, therefore, be permitted to ask, at the risk of a mount to ask him, that you have derived the idea from me, or from any one, that he is a medicine man. He would deem that to be a protound insult. In point of fact, he idea from me, or from any one, that he is a medicine man. He would deem that to be a protound insult. In point of fact, he idea from me, or from any one, that he is a medicine man. He would deem that to be a protound insult. In point of fact, he idea from me, or from any one, that he is a medicine man. He would deem that to be a protound insult. In point of fact, he idea from me, or from any one, that he is a medicine man. He would here in duction of fact, he is a medicine man. He would head to be a medicine man. He would heem that to be a protound insult. In point of fact, he is ductine man. He would heem that and 'for strict attention to public cally, and the willing and patient industry of the employes. We may, therefore, be permitted to ask, at the risk of being copsidered conceited or arrogant, whother so novel, so creditable, profitable, and popular a change in the financial showing of an absolutely necessary public office ought to be rewarded at any time by the reduction of the heretofore not more than reasonable pay of, its working force? Is this true economy? Is it just? Is it politic? It is to be hoped, gentlemen, that your Honorable Board will see the justice of a reconsideration of your action in this matter. We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants.

JANES J. McGraff,

I consider it a pleasant duty to attest to the faithfulness and industry of all the employes of my office, and know them to be deserving a reinstatement to their former salaries, and would therefore most respectfully ask that their petition be favorably considered by your Honorable Board JAS. W. BROCKWAY, Recorder.

SUBURBAN. LAKE.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Saturday afternoon at the Town-Hall, all members present. Thirty-two thousand dollars of redeemed bonds and \$10,700 redeemed interest coupons were presented by the Treasurer. They were examined by the Board, and, after being checked off with the stubs, were ordered destroyed. The Treasurer also reported that he had paid a loan of \$14,000 on Friday to the Commercial National Bank which had been made the year previous, hus reducing the debt of the town \$56,700. The Board instructed the Treasurer to provide for Board instructed the Treasurer to provide for the payment of the interest on Town of Lake-bonds falling due in January by a loan or such other means as he deemed advisable. The Engineer reported that the expense of running the Water-Works for the last month was \$1,394.59; this includes repairs, but does not in-

A plat of Burdel's Subdivision of Englewood A plat of burder's Suchivision of Englewood was presented and approved.

Mr. Montgomery offered an amendment to the ordinance under which licenses are granted, to the effect that applicants shall procure the signatures of a majority of the voters living within a radius of one-cighth of a mile of their saicon. The ordinance read before one construction aloon. The ordinance read before one-quarter f a mile. The amendment was adopted. After uditing a number of bills the Board adjourned

for two weeks.

ENGLEWOOD.

The second of a series of hops was given Saturday evening by the Senfor Club at Tillotson Hail, the club-rooms being thrown open to the ladies for that evening.

The ladies of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church give an entertainment next Friday evening at Tillotson Hall. The success of their endeavors heretofore is sufficient guarantee of an enjoyable time.

It was demonstrated that a number of the hosemen have a large appetite for oysters at the

hosemen have a large appetite for oysters at the supper given by the officers of the Fire Depart-ment last Thursday evening at Ravis' parlors.

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribine.
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—Adjutant-General Hilliard has forwarded his annual return to the Secretary of War of the Illinois militia. It shows the Illinois National Guard to number: General and staff officers, 63; cavalry, 182; artillery, 163; infantry, 6.017; total arms, 6,531. The total number of companies is 117, and the aggregate of enlisted men, 5,958.

LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Common Councfl of this city, at a special meeting held last evening, resolved to resume the public use of gas, suspended since last July, at \$3 per thousand; also passed an ordinance acceding to cer-tain demands of the Street-Railway Company, so that it is now probable that the running of the street-cars, which has been suspended since last July, will soon be resumed.

How California Raisins Are Made. The grapes are brought by the Sacramento Valley Railroad cars alongside the establishment, and are taken to the first floor, where they are assorted and dipped in a composition of chemicals, which cuts the tough pellicie of the skin, by which evaporation is more easily effected; they are put in the driers, where a heat is kept up from 140 to 160 degrees, and in the manner before described are taken out at the top, where they are put for a short time in a steam box, which makes the stems flexible and enables them to be packed in layers without breaking the bunches; they are then packed in six and a quarter, tweive and a half, and twenty-five pound boxes, nailed up and sent to the storehouse. The loose raisins are packed up in paper boxes made expressly for that purpose.

SITTING BULL.

What He Looks Like, and What He Says. From New York Herald's Interview with Him. Sitting Bull is about five feet ten inches high. He was clad in a black and white calico shir black cloth leggings, and moccasins, magnificently embroidered with beads and porcupin quills. He held in his left hand a foxskin cap, its brush drooping to his feet; with the dignity and grace of a natural gentleman he had removed it from his head at the threshold. His long black hair hung far down his back, athwart his cheeks, and in front of his shoulders. His eves gleamed like black diamonds. His visage, devoid of paint, was noble and commanding; nay, it was something more. Besides the In-dian character given to it by high check-bones, a broad, retreating forehead, a prominent aquiline nose, and a jaw like a bulldog's, there was about the mouth something of beauty, but more of an expression of exquisite, cruei irony. Such a mouth and such eyes as this Indian's, if seen in the countenance of a white man, would appear to denote qualities similar to those which animated the career of Mazarin and inspired the pen of Machiavelli. Yet there was something fearfully sweet in the smile with which he extended to me his hands. Such hands! They felt as small and soft as a maiden's, but when I pressed them I could feel the-sinews beneath the flesh quivering hard, like a "You are a great Chief," said I to Sitting!Bull,

but you live behind a cloud. Your face is dark; my people do not see t. Tell me, do you hate the Americans very m ch?" A gleam as of fire shot across his face.

" I am no Chief." This was precisely what - expected. It will lissipate at once the erroneous idea which has prevailed that Sitting Bull is either a Chief or a

"What are you?" "I am," said he, crossing both hands upon his hest, slightly nodding, and smiling satirically,

'a man." "What does he mean?" I inquired, turning to Maj. Walsh. "He means," responded the Major, "to keep

ou in ignorance of his secret if he can. His position among his bands is snomalous. His own tribes, the Uncoapas, are not all in featly to him. Parts of nearly twenty different tribes of Sloux, besides a remnant of the Uncoapas, abide with him. So far as I have learned, he rules over these fragments of tribes, which compose his camp of 2,500, including between 800 and 900 warriors, by sheer compelling force of intellect and will. I believe that understands nothing particularly of wa he understands nothing particularly of war or military tactics, at least not enough to give him the skill or the right to command warriors in battle. He is supposed to have guided the fortunes of several battles, including the fight in which Custer feit. That supposition, as you will presently find, is partially erroneous. His word was always potent in the camp or in the field, but he has usually left to the war chiefs the duties appertaining to encowements. When the crisis came he gave engagements. When the crisis came he gave

"What was he, then?" I inquired continuing this momentary dialogue with Maj. Waish. "Was he, is he, a mere medicine man?" "Don't for the world," replied the Major, 'intimate to him, in the questions you are about to ask him, that you have derived the

has been caught in so lew mistakes, and he has saved even the ablest and oldest Chiefs from so many evil consequences of their own misjudgment, that to-day his word, among them all, is worth more than the united voices of the rest of the camp: He speaks. They listen and rest of the camp. He speaks. They listen and they obey. Now let us near what his explanation will be.

"You say you are no chief?"
"No!" with considerable haute "No!" with considerable hauteur.
"Are you a head soldier!"
"I am nothing—neither a chief nor "What! Nothing! ither a chief nor a soldier. "Nothing."
"What, then, makes the warriors of your

camp, the great chiefs who are here along with you, look up to you so? Why do they think so Sitting Bull's lips curled with a proud smile.

"Oh, I used to be a kind of a chief; but the American's made me go away from my father's bunting ground."
"You do not love the Americans?" You should have seen this savage's lips.
"I saw to-day that all the warriors around you clapped their hands and cried out when you spoke. What you said appeared to please them. They liked you. They seemed to think that what you said was right for them to say. If you are not a great chief, why do these men think so much of you?"

At this Sitting Bull, who had in the meantime been leaning back against the wall, assumed a posture of mingled toleration and disdain.

"Your people look up to men because they are rich: because they have much land, many What you said appeared to plea

are rich; because they have much land, many lodges, many squaws?"

"Yes."
"Well, I suppose my people look up to me because I am poor. That is the difference."
In this answer was concentrated all the evasiveness natural to an Indian.
"What is your feeling toward the Americans He did not even deign ananswer. He touched

his hip, where his knife was
I asked the interpreter to insist on an an-"Listen," said Sitting Bull, not changing his posture, but putting his right hand out upon my knee; "I told them to-day what my notions were—that I did not want to go back there. Every time that I had any difficulty with thems they struck me tirst. I want to live in

peace."
"Have you an implacable enmity to the Americans? Would you live with them in peace if they allowed you to do so; or do you think that

you can only obtain peace here!"
"The White Mother is good."
"Better than the Great Father?"

"Howgh!"

And then, after a pause, Sitting Bull continued: "They asked me to-day to give them my horses. I bought my horses, and they are mine, I bought them from men who came up the Missouri in machiners. Thisy does the part has souri in mackinaws. They do not belong to the Government; neither do the rifles. The rifles are also mine. I bought them; I paid for them. Why I should give them up I do not know. 1

will not give them up."
"Do you really think, do your people believe. "Do you really think, do your people believe, that it is wise to reject the profiers that have been made to you by the United States Commissioners! Do not some of you teel as if you were destined to lose your old hunting grounds! Don't you see that you will probably have the same difficulty in Canada that you have had in the United States!"

"The White Mother does not lie,"
"Do you expect to live here by hunting? Are

"Do you expect to live here by hunting? Are there buffaloes enough? Can your people sub-sist on the game here?" "I don't know; I hope so."
"If not, are any part of your people disposed to take up agriculture! Would any of them raise steers and go to farming!"

What will they do, then?" "As long as there are buffaloes that is the vay we will live."
"But the time will come when there will be

o more buffaloes."

Those are the words of an American."
How long do you think the buffaloes will last?"
Sitting Bull arose. "We know," said he, extending his right hand with an impressive gesture, "that on the other side the buffaloes will not last very long. Why! Because the country there is poisoned with blood—a poison that kills all the buffaloes or drives them away. It is strange," he continued, with his peculiar smile, "that the Americans should complain that the Indians kill buffaloes. We kill buffaloes, as we kill other animals, for food and clothing, and to make our lodges warm. They kin to does-for what? Go through your country. See the thousands of carcasses rotting on the plains. Your young men shoot for pleasure. All they take from a dead buffalo is his tail, or his head, or his horns, perhaps, to show they have killed a buffalo. What is this? Is it robbery? You call us savages. What are they? The buffaloes have come porth. We have come porth to fad call us savages. What are they? The buffaloes have come north. We have come north to find them, and to get away from a place where people tell lies."

I asked Sitting Bull to tell me something of his early life. In the first place, where he was born! 4
"I was born on the Missouri River; at least
I recollect that somebody told me so. I don't
know who told me, or where I was told of it."

"Of what tribe are you!'e
"I am an Unchapa."
"Of the Sioux!"

"Yes; of the great Sioux Nation."
"Who was your father?"
"My father is dead."
"Is your mother living!"
"My mother lives with me in my lodge." "Great lies are told about you. White men say that you lived among them when you were young; that you went to school; that you learned to write, and read from books; that you "It is a lie."
"You are an Indian?"

"You are an Indian?"
(Proudly) "I am a Sioux."
Then, suddenly relaxing from his hauteur,
Sitting Bull began to laugh. "I have heard,"
he said, "of some of these stories. They are
all strange lies. What I am I am," and here he
leaned back and resumed his attitude and expression of barbaric grandeur. "I am a man.
I see. I know. I began to see when I was not
yet born; when I was not in my mother's arms,
but inside of my mother's belly. It was there
that I began to study about my people."
Here I touched Sitting Bull on the arm.
"Do not interrupt him," said Maj. Walsh.
"He is beginning to talk about his medicine."
"I was," repeated Sitting Bull, "still in my
mother's insides when I began to study all

mother's insides when I began to study all about my people. God (waving his hand to express a great protecting Genius) gave me the power to see out of the womb. I studied there, in the womb, about many things. I studied about the sugall-pox, that was killing my people—the great sickness that was killing the women and children. I was so interested that I turned over on my side. The God Almighty must have told me at that time [and here sitting Bull unconsciously revealed his secret] that I would be the man to be the judge of all the other Indians—a big mian, to decide for them in all their ways."

"And you have since decided for them?"
"I speak. It is enough."

GRANT IN PARIS.

How the Ex-President Talked and Said

Paris Figure.

The American General who has been the guest of Paris for the past two days is generally onsidered the most taciturn man in the world. To him Count Von Moltke, whom the Germans call the Great Silent, is quite a talker, since they often get from him speeches of fifty or sixty lines, while the longest speech which Grant is ever remembered to have made was that pronounced the day after he was first nomnated President of the United States. Here it is in all its simplicity. The General appeared upon the balcony of the hotel where he was taying. Below, in the street, more than 10,000 persons were awaiting a speech. Re-luctantly removing the cigar he was smoking and raising it slightly between the first and second fingers of his right hand, he said: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you." Then he made a bow, as much as to say, I hope you will not expect anything more from me now. On another occasion he found the means of being even more concise. One of his soldier friends, who is said to be almost as reserved as himself, was commissioned o present the General with an elegantly engraved gold cup in the name of the soldiers who ad served under him. The warrior was introduced into the Grant household bearing the cup in question. He quietly placed the cup upon a sideboard, remarking, "That's the cup." The President looked at it in a dreamy sort of a way, and after a lapse of a few seconds, replied, Thank you." Then he offered his companio in arms a cigar. The two veterans sat down, and, facing each other, smoked away in silence,

while the deputation of soldiers waited in van

outside for the speech which is usual on these occasions. I was aware that the General was of this peculiar turn, and I was not a little exercised con cerning the kind of interview I was to have in response to my application of Thursday night, which he consented to with the best grace imaginable. An annable and intelligent American, Dr. Evans, who is known to the whole of Paris, had said to me, "You are going to see Gen. Grant. He will certainly be glad to receive an editor of the Figure, but do not expect to make him talk. Wait," said Evans, "I will tell you the talk. Watt," said Evans, "I will tell you the best means of opening his mouth: Search Paris through, if necessary, for two of the very best cigars to be had. Put them in your pocket, and when you find yourself in the presence of the General, and when he has shaken hands with you according to the American custom, you will draw the cigars from your pocket and say, 'General, I know that you are a connoisseur of cigars; permit me to offer you some of the best to be had in Paris.' The General will examine your cigars. me to offer you some of the best to be had in Paris.' The General will examine your cigars, and if he finds them of an absolutely superior quality, you will but him in fine humor, his tongue will wag as if by enchantment upon everything, pointies only excepted." Unfortongue will wag as it by excepted." Unfor-everything, politics only excepted." Unfor-tunately, I had not the time to carry out the tunately, I had not the imagination of Dr. very original plan which the imagination of Dr. Evans suggested, for I was informed that the General was ready to receive me immediate repaired at once to the Hotel Bristol, who I repaired it once to the Hotel Bristol, where the General occupied a magnificent suite of rooms on the first floor. The saion in which he received me is named after the Prince of Wales, because it is generally reserved for the heir-apparent of England, who adores Paris, and, as is well known, makes us numerous visits. This official designation is made by an enormous tapestry streen, on which is embroidered in large letters the modest English Royal motto, "Honi soil qui mal y pense."

"Hom soit qui mai y pense."

The General's courier, M. Jacques Hartog, a rery pleasant and agreeable young man, introduced me. Gen. Grant was sitting near the corner of the fireplace. Facing him, upon a arge divan, sat Mrs. Grant and her son. The atter is a young man of 20 to 25 years beginning. atter is a young man of 20 to 25 years, ha almost as meditative and reflective an air as his father.
He is, I am told, a great mathematician.
The General arose and extended to me his hand. The physiognomy of the brave General, to whom I had the honor to be presented was very entired. entied, was very curious to observe. I do not hink, for example, that there is upon earth may being whatever who, under whatever cir-cumstances, could flatter himself as having seen cumstances, could flatter himself as having seen made upon this enigmatic figure the shortest, the slightest, the most momentary impression. We Frenchmen possess, in order to characterize this kind of figure, a word which I would not employ if I thought it would constitute a want of respect, this is tet de boist-wooden head. Ulysses Grant possesses this peculiarity in the highest degree, that which, after all, is pechaps a quality and a resource for a soldier or a statesman. I know esource for a soldier or a statesman. I hrough a friend of the General that through a friend of the General that this phenomenal imperturbability is never relaxed, even for a second, even in circumstances the most grave and perilous. This friend has seen him under fire, mounted on his grizzly mare, as celebrated in America as the white horse of Napoleon has been in France, and there was always the same figure, impassible, indifferent. During a series of battles, which lasted for ten or twelve days, and which cost the Federals nearly 60,000 men, Grant slept at night, after having smoked an enormous number of cigars, for eight hours at a time, as peaceably as an infant, rose in the morning and dressed, then began to give his orders about in the same way a city merchant arranges his bills. Never have circumstances more grave, never has never responsibility rested upon a man than Gen. Grant has experienced, yet a word of anxiety, trouble, or discouragement was never known to escape him. They celled man than Gen. Grant has experienced, yet a word of anxiety, trouble, or discouragement was never known to escape him. They called Wellington the Iron Duke. The Americans might well have entitled Ulysses S. Grant the Steel General. As I saw him at the Hotel Bristol, Gen. Grant had the appearance of a man still very vigorous. His shoulders are massive, broad, and his body has a marked tendency to embonpoint. The General, moreover, gives a very good account of himself, for he said laughingly to a friend yesterday that he congratulated himself on not having changed for ten years: "Yes, and I have gained forty-five pounds in weignt." His beard, which is closely cropped, has commenced to turn gray. His hair pounds in weight." His beard, which is closely cropped, has commenced to turn gray. His hair is perfectly black. His complexion, slightly fromzed, gives the General a Germanic aspect, although he comes of pure American stock.

The conversation commenced in English, about Paris, which the General now visits for the first time in his life. I inquired what his first impression was. He replied to me, with much good sense and precision, to the effect that he was unable to form an opinion, as he had ridden from the railroad depot (gare) to the hotel in a covered carriage, and was nuable to see anything but the cushions in the vehicle.

"But, General, have you not paid a visit to

Marshal MacMahon? How did you find our

Marshal MacMahon? How did you and our President?"

"We were unable to comprehend each other."

"How was that?" I said with astonishment. "Simple enough. I don't understand a word of French; the Marshal doesn't know a word of English. He bowed to me; I bowed to him. He extended his hand to me; I extended mine to him. Then all was over."

"Then the interview only lasted a minute?"

"No, I remained a few minutes to speak with Mme. MacMahou, and I was delighted, for she speaks English admirably. I was, indeed, astonished that a French lady should speak it so beautifully. The Marshal has a line mien, and has the air of an honest man."

As it seemed to me the General was in good humor, and in a vein for talking, I riskel, without great hopes of success, however, a question on politics as follows: "General, as you have been, like our Marshal. President of a Republic, and you have been in an analagous situation to his,—that is to say, at variance with the legislative power.—I am sure the public would be curious to know your conjoin groot

Republic, and you have been in an analogous situation to his,—that is to say, at variance with the legislative power,—I am sure the public would be curious to know your opinion upon the present crisis!"

The General, at this question, which I confess having put with temerity, had what I will call a "time" of silence. He did not express the slightest astonishment, and, in the same tone as before, looking continually at the carpet, said: "I am not a Frenchman; I am an American, and as the Atlantic separate us, I have not studied the question in any such way that I should dare to give my opinion on it."

I then recatled to mind what had been told me of the manner in which Grant acted with reporters in America when he was in power. He received them whenever they wished; then, when they broached politics, he drew cigars from his pocket, offering one to his interlocutor, and then commenced to smoke in silence. To ge®a word out of him after this there was but one means left—sueak to him about his borses. I therefore (somewhat changing the tactics of the Americans) quitted the domain of politics by asking the General if he proposed staying long in Paris.

"If this horrible tain continues." saul he

ong in Paris.

"If this horrible rain continues," said he,
"I shall leave forthwith. It not I shall remain here during the whole of the month of
November."

Another silence. Then he continued: "I
have always been very curious to know France.

Another silence. Then he continued: "I have always been very curious to know France, and Paris especially. The impression I had coming from Boulogne was that it was a fine country, well cultivated, and had a happy air." Another silence.

"The railroads of France are much better than ours. The service is made with more precaution, and the roads are well built." Then the General recounted some details concerning his journeys in England, and upon the enthusiastic and sympathetic reception he had received. his journeys in England, and upon the enthusiastic and sympathetic reception he had received. He seemed to have great pleasure in recalling these facts. I do not think it of sufficient interest to reproduce these remarks for the French public. "After having seen Paris," said he, "I shall go to Spain, Italy, and Egypt, where I hope to pass the greater part of the winter."

winter."

The conversation lasted about fifteen minutes, and comprised the nauses of this great taciturn. I thought that this was a great deal, and that already I had occasioned the General to expend a good many words, so I took my leave, thanking him for the condescension with which he entertained me. To sum up, I carried away an impression that he had an extremely original personality, a loree, concentration, and reserve, and that norwithstanding the absolute lack of expansion he is very sympathetic. He is a man whom it is necessary to see actually at work in his own way, and then he is highly in-

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—Prof. L. C. Menden hall, the accomplished instructor in natura science in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanica College, having had his attention called to the base-ball theories of throwing a ball on a curved horizontal line, has tested by careful experi ment the ability of an expert in this direction The ball as thrown made an undoubted curve, and trof. Mendenhall, after close observation of the mode of pitching, proposes as an explanation of the result that it is caused by a spiral motion given to the ball by which one side is motion given to the bail by which one sale is made to encounter more resistance from the atmosphere than the other, and thereby deflected from motion in a right line. He expresses a query whether the result can be corroborated with a ball of perfectly uniform shape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 18.—The thirtieth anniversary of the organization of Blooming ton Lodge, No. 43, of A. F. and A. M., occurred last night at Masonic-Hall at Bloomington Worshipful-Master Ira J. Bloomfield presided A historical sketch was read by Dr. T. F. Wor-rell, speeches by Justice Scott, Col. E. R. Roe, the Hon. R. E. Williams, the Hon. Adaf Steven-son, Worshipful-Master L. L. Burr. of Wade Barney Lodge, Dr. L. White, and others.

HEART DISEASE. man, dropped dead on the street this evening with heart disease.

At this season of the year, when every one is in-terested in the selection of seasonable goods, it is important that the purchaser should be well in-formed concerning the various articles in the mar-ket, as well as the most attractive ways of making them up. These questions are fully answered in Andrews' Bazar, published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

McINTYRE-YOUNG At Golden, Col., the Rev. W. T. Bellum officiating, the Hon. H. A. McIntyre, of Colorado Springs, and Marian W. Young, daughter of William B. Young, Esq., of Golden,

DEATHS. GRIFFIN-Nov. 17, John Griffin, aged 45. Funeral from late residence, 119 Carroll-av., to t. Batrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary ASHER-Nov. 18, Mr. Morris Asher, aged 62

years.
Funeral at 1 p. m. to-morrow from the residence
of his son-in-law, Alexander Aronson, 203
North-av. North-av. HASTINGS—Nov. 17, 9 p. m., at his residence, 272 Warren-av., Charles R. Hastings, aged 51 years.
Remains taken to Lacon, Ill., for interment.
W Watertown and Alexandria Bay (N. Y.)
papers please copy.
NACEY—At 3 a. m. 18th inst., Freddie, oldest,
son of Patrick and Maria Nacey, aged 7 years and

3 months.

Funeral to-day from residence, 631 State-st. By carriages to Calvary.

EANGS—In Washington. D. C., Nov. 17, the Hon. George S. Bangs, General Manager American Express Company, a native of Onio, aged 54 years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning.
20th inst., at Christ Church, Michigan-av., corner
of Twenty-fourth-st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKALL-On Sunday, Nov. 18, at the resi-ence of his brother, William Blackall, aged 5 ears.
Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock from 559 HubbardL. By carriages to Graceland. All friends are in-

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the natter and throws it out of the system, purifies the lood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

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OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pilis are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danges as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Sirup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pilis act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Seaweed Tonic gives ione and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined actian of these medicines, as the blood. The combined actian of these medicines, as the stone in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, or respectively and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime, and the use of the medicines persevered in the lime.

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AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. FRAME DWELLING.

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No. 95 South Jefferson-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Fine Parlor and Chamber Suits. Velvet and Brussels Carpets. Household Goods. Piano, &c., &c.,

AT STORE 79 & SI STATE-ST., TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 10 o'ch ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK M., Set Shelving, 6 Show Cases on Iron Stands, Walnut Pa-tition, Tables, &c.
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THIS DAY, at 916 o'clock s. m., at our salesroom, 1 and 120 Wabash-av.

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Tuesday, Nov. 20, 9:30 a. m. This sale will be especially attractive in Knit Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Shirts and Drawers, Hais and Caps, Ladies' Pants and Vests, Hosiery, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Aug. rs.

BOOTS & SHOES, Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF .

Manufacturers are calling for money and we shall make our first Clear-ing Sale of all kinds of desirable Fall Goods on the above date; our stock includes the Sucker Boots, Phila., N. York, Newark, and Roch-

ester goods in large assortment; also full lines of Eastern goods. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready Monday. Call and examine before buying.

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83 and 85 Wabash-87.

Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M., Will be sold the Entire Contents of a 10-Ross No. 212 Dearborn, Corner Chicago-Av., Consisting of an elegant lot of Furniture, and Household goods; MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SET, English Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, 8-foot Pier, Extension Taole, Choix Berlin Chromos, Elegant Vienns Time-Regulator, 75-OCTAVE UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO.

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